



国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊影印系列

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790-1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理

程焕文 审订

— 8 —



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Mr. and Mr. Carlson.

Telegram

W

Massy Sept. July 7, 1895.

A. B. Wood

Lincoln's draft not
paid because he did not come
here and get his instructions
and learn how to make up an
account for same. Draft ordered
paid by requisition today—
Corrie.

The draft referred to
was drawn for 30 days'
salary & was sent to this
Dept. The Dept. sent it to
the Repl. Auditor on the
23rd of June, and was informed
on the 7th instant that it
had been paid. Mr. Lincoln's
address was made known to
the Auditor. Mr. Lincoln
should have rec^d. notice of
the payment before this
date from the Auditor's
Office.

A B W
July 14, '55

No. 4, to which he refers,
told Mr. L. that the draft had
been paid.

Canton Mr. Wood
Telegram
at 9 telegraph
July 15

Chicago, July 14, 1895.

Hon. Jno. L. Cabotaker,

Asst. Secretary of State,

Despatch Number four received,

Have not received draft,

When and where was it sent?

Will sail on first steamer upon

receipt of draft. Telegraph me Carl

Matteson House.

Chas. P. Lincoln,

Counsel

Mr. Wood please telegraph Mr. Lincoln
to effect C. P. Telegram ^{red to} July 15

Treasury Department July 15, 1845.
John L. Cadwalader.
Dept of State.

C. P. Lincoln's draft was
mailed to him on 13th instants
to Coldwater Michigan, although
he has not yet furnished the
necessary account and voucher
to entitle him to receive payment
as required by the regulations,
Geo. Corrie
Chf. Dir.

Mr Wood

P
N^o 18.

United States Consulate.

Canton. 10th September 1875.

Hon John L. Cadwalader.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington. D. C.



ack June 20

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatches Nos. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10 & 11. with the several enclosures as mentioned therein.

Owing to the arrival of the newly appointed Consul to this port, no action has been taken by me in the matter relating to a Constable for this Consulate, the services of such an officer not having been positively necessary during the interval since the departure of Mr. Lindall, although there have been occasions when it would have been highly desirable to have made use of either a Marshal or Constable.

The duplicate only of your despatch N^o 8 has as yet reached me, but the original may be expected at any moment as Mr. Lincoln's arrival at Hong Kong is reported, and I presume he is on his way to this port.

The appointment of Mr. Yu C. Chueing as Interpreter to the Consulate by the President has my attention, as also your

instructions regarding his salary. - His commission has been received, and upon his written acceptance of the appointment, I have handed same to him.

Herewith I enclose his acknowledgement of your despatch to him dated 2nd June 1875. -

The corrections made in the numbering of despatches from this Consulate as mentioned in your despatch N^o. 11. are noted, and the necessary alterations have been made to conform. - I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

F. D. Talbot

U. S. Vice Consul. -

Mr. Wood



No. 1

United States Consulate at Canton

Mr. Gu. C. Chuang to the Department of State:

Subject - Acceptance of the appointment

Nel

United States Consulate
Canton 10th September 1875

John L. Cadwalader Esquire
Acting Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt through the Consul of your despatch dated 21st June 1875. together with a commission from His Excellency the President of the United States, appointing me Interpreter to the Consulate at Canton. I beg to state that I accept with pleasure the appointment therein tendered on the terms expressed in your despatch; and shall use my best endeavours faithfully to discharge the duties pertaining to my office. Your instructions with regard to my salary and the account to be prepared for it shall receive due attention.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant
Y. C. Huang

Mr Wood

N^o. 19.

United States Consulate
Canton. 10 September 1875.



To: John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington. D. C.

ack June 20/76

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch dated May 14th 1875. informing me that there had been transmitted to this Consulate one vol. consisting of Parts I. II and III, of the "Statistical Atlas of the United States", to be deposited among the archives of the Consulate as a part of the property of the United States.

The documents duly reached their destination subsequent to the despatch, and have been placed with the other public property under charge of the Consul. -

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully.

Your Obedient Servant.

J. Talbot

U. S. Vice Consul.

2m 7m 05

N^o. 20.

United States Consulate.

Canton. 11 September 1875.

M^r John L. Cadwalader.
Assistant Secretary of State.



Washington. D. C. rec. June 20/76

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Circular despatch dated May 26th 1875. requesting a report regarding vessels carrying the American flag without being documented or registered in accordance with the laws of the United States. Also to give full information as to the shipment and discharge of seamen on such vessels, the form of articles used, the usual term of engagement and all particulars connected with the subject. -

I would report that there are no vessels within this consular jurisdiction coming under the terms mentioned in your despatch. -

As far as my experience enables me to judge I should consider that the higher dues levied by the government as compared with other nations, tends rather to cause American owned vessels to adopt flags of other nations than to induce shipowners to seek protection under the American flag. -

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully.

Your Obedient Servant

F. Salbot

U. S. Vice Consul -

No 4

United States Consulate at Canton

~~Mr~~ C. P. Lincoln to Department of State

Subject: Assumed Charge of Office.

Mr Woods
20
E. Nov...
J. C. C.



W. Wood

United States Consulate
Canton 11th September 1875

John L. Cadwalader Esquire
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor herewith to inform
you that I arrived at this port and assumed
charge of the U.S. Consulate this the 11th day
of September 1875. I left my residence in
Mississippi I believe, on the 25th June, proceeded
to Chicago to which place I requested in my
despatch to Department of, I think, June 19th
(No 1) to have my draft for salary while receiving
instruction, forwarded, expecting to receive the
same in time to sail from San Francisco the 15th
July, not finding Draft at Chicago on my arrival
I proceed to Coldwater Michigan, instructing
Hotel Proprietor to forward my mail there, not
receiving same I wrote Department (Despatch
No 2) to forward Draft if not paid, to Cold
water Michigan, as in mean time I received
telegram

telegram from Pacific Mail S.S. Agent at San Francisco that Steamers would sail on 1st and 5th of each month, which afterward proved an error of Operator as it should have read 15th, but that, with failure to receive Draft prevented my going on 15th. After receiving information from Department in reply to my dispatch No 2, stating that said Draft had been paid, I telegraphed to Coldwater Mississippi thinking it, by mistake, I having been appointed from that state, had been sent there and Postmaster telegraphed me that the letter had been just forwarded by him to Coldwater Michigan, upon the receipt of which letter I immediately proceeded to San Francisco from which port I sailed August 2nd 1875. and arrived here as above stated, I write ^{thus} particularly that the Department may clearly understand the cause of delay in reaching my post of duty, hoping the explanation will be entirely satisfactory, the delay being absolutely unavoidable.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully your obedient servant

C. J. Linsley
Postmaster.

Mr. M^r

N^o. 21.

United States Consulate
Canton, 15 September 1875.

Hon. John L. Cadwalader.
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington. D. C.



ack. June 24/76

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to hand you herewith enclosed the undernoted accounts and returns for the second quarter of the current year.

These returns have been delayed in transmission owing to the incomplete and irregular manner in which I found the records of the Consulate upon assuming charge; there has also been some further delay in consequence of the change made in disposing of drafts drawn on the department. Arrangements have now been completed by which the banks at Hong Kong agree to accept the consular drafts at a much more advantageous rate of exchange than could otherwise be secured. I trust that the Department will overlook the detention of the present enclosures which it is not probable will occur again. —

I further enclose a marriage certificate of the Rev. A. P. Stapper and Miss Hannah

I. Shaw, which appears to have been omitted from the returns of my predecessor.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully.

Your obedient servant.

R. L. Lobb.

U. S. Vice Consul.

Enclosures.

1. Record of Invoices sent. stat
 2. Register of Letters recd from No. 118. file
 3. " " " sent " " 119. file
 4. Miscellaneous Account " " 90. agt
 5. Exchange Vouchers " " 92. do
- Vouchers Nos. 1 & 5. accompanying
Miscellaneous Account.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CANTON, CHINA, *March 18th* 18*75*.

I *Robt. M. Tindall* Consul of the United States
at *Canton, China* do hereby certify that on this *18th* day
of *March* A. D. 18*75* at *The Presbyterian Church* in the city of
Canton *Rev. Mr. A. P. Hopper* aged *56* years, born
in *Washington County Pennsylvania*
and now residing in *Canton China* and
Miss Hannah G. Shaw aged *42* years, born in
Alleghany County Pennsylvania and now residing
in *Canton, China* were united in marriage before me
and in my presence by *Rev H. V. Noyes* who is
authorized by the laws of *The District of Columbia*
to perform Such a ceremony, In witness whereof I have hereto Subscribed my
name, and affixed the Seal of the consulate at *Canton China*
this *18th* day of *March* A. D. 18*75* and of the Independence
of the United States the *Ninety Ninth*

Robt. M. Tindall

United States Consul.

[Form No. 112.]

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at for the Quarter ending 186

NAME OF THE WRITER	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER	WHEN RECEIVED	ON WHAT SUBJECT	No. of Enclosures	REMARKS	Amount of postage paid on each parcel
Commissioners of Customs	1	Canton 15 th May	15 th May	Ack. recd. my taking charge			
"	2	" " "	" "	" " dispatch of R. M. Vindall handing over charge			
Provincial Chancellor	3	" " "	" "	" " my taking charge			
"	4	" " "	" "	" " dispatch of R. M. Vindall handing over charge			
German Consul	5	" 17 "	17 "	" " my taking charge			
Consul for Netherlands	6	" " "	" "	" " "			
Consular Agent Denmark	7	" " "	" "	" " "			
"	8	" " "	" "	" " dispatch of R. M. Vindall handing over charge			
H. B. M. Consul	9	" 15 "	15 "	" " "			
"	10	" " "	" "	" " my taking charge			
D. Vrooman	11	" 17 "	" "	Relating to some letters addressed to Chinese Authority			
U. S. Consul	12	Hong Kong 17 "	18 "	Ack. recd. my taking charge			
Viceroy	13	Canton 19 "	20 "	" " "			
TOTAL							\$

U. S. Consul.

Note: Consular officers are not authorized to pay postage or other charges on letters or packages addressed to them, with a view to deliver them to the United States unless they bear on their envelopes evidence of official character.

for the Quarter ending 186

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
Viceroy	14	Canton 23 ^d May	24 th May	Informing the death of the late Emperor of Tong Chi			
U. S. Consul General	15	Shanghai 8 th "	14 th "	Relating to Estate of King & Co			
Viceroy	16	Canton 29 th "	30 "	Act recd. despatches No 38			
Stops	17	" 2 June	2 June	Close of Customs on Dragon festival			
U. S. Consul General	18	Shanghai 26 th May	" "	Act recd. despatches No 30			
" Minister	19	Peking 19 th "	" "	" " " 76. from R. M. Dindall			
Consul	20	Shanghai 29 th "	3 "	" " my taking charge			
Department of State	21	Washington 15 th April	15 "	" " despatches Nos 3, 15, 16, and 17			
" "	22	" 17 th "	17 "	Relating to the report of trade in each year			
U. S. Consul General	23	Shanghai 11 th June	21 "	Sending copy of the Act of Congress in regard to immigration			
" "	24	" " "	" "	Requesting the attention of the Consul to trade report			
" Minister	25	Peking 8 th "	24 "	" to send forward the Chinese card to report to Chungking			
" "	26	" " "	3 "	Relating to the official cards in Chinese belonging to the Consul			
Total							8

U. S. Consul.

NOTE.—Official officers are not authorized to pay postage or other charges on letters or packages addressed to them, with a view to charge them to the United States, unless they bear on their envelopes evidence of official character. The amount for such postage or other charges, if paid by consular officers, shall be included in their accounts for postage against the Department of State. This form, with the blanks properly filled in to be sent, with the dispatch enclosing each quarterly postage account to the Secretary of State. Care should be taken to note the amount of postage paid on each letter. (See Circulars Nos. 33 and 37 of 1883.)

[Form No. N3]

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at Canton for the Quarter ending 30 Decr. 1885.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each paper.
Viceroy of the Two Kwangs	42	Canton 3 April	3 April	Taking charge of Office			
Namkin Magistrate	43	" 8 th "	8 th "	Y. R. M. full versus Chen-pao-mong			
Viceroy	44	" 12 th "	12 th "	"			
Department of State	45	Washington 20 Feb. 13		Relating to the Estate of King & Co			
"	46	" 28 January 20		Circular of the Convention of the Exhibition			
U. S. Consul	47	Newchang 31 st March "	"	Act. rectory taking charge			
" " General	48	Shanghai 10 th April "	"	Relating to the Estate of King & Co			
J. W. V. Noyes	49	Canton 21 st "	24 "	Complain his neighbor's house is broken shop			
Olyphant & Co.	50	" 23 "	23 "	Versus Yau-Yik-Tong			
U. S. Consul General	51	Shanghai 24 th "	29 th "	Inclosing a memorandum of the Returns & Accounts			
Viceroy	52	Canton 2 nd May	2 nd May	Olyphant & Co. v. Yau-Yik-Tong			
"	53	" 3 rd "	3 rd "	Morris Maclean v. Leung A Yow			
Olyphant & Co.	54	" 5 th "	5 th "	Requesting not to force the arrest of this Comproator			
TOTAL							\$

U. S. Consul.

NOTE: Consular officers are not authorized to pay postages or other charges on letters or packages addressed to them, with a view to damage them to the United States, unless they bear on their envelopes evidence of official character.

for the Quarter ending , 186

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
Viceroy	55	London 7th May	8th May	Memoirs written by Lord A. Grey		
	56	" 8th "	10 "	Relating to the case of Yang		
Department of State	57	Washington 27 Jan. 13	"	" " " Consular Agencies		
Auditor	58	" 23 March "	"	" " " Salary account-		
Department of State	59	" " "	"	" " " the Commission of Consul		
Acting Comptroller	60	" " 3 "	"	" " " Transit salary		
Department of State	61	" " 3 "	"	Ack rec: dispatch of "taking charge"		
" "	62	" " 15 "	"	Enclosing a copy of Revised Statistics of the United States		
Auditor	63	" " 19 "	"	Relating to the account of salary		
First Auditor	64	" " 20 "	"	" " " " " and fees		
B. Williams	65	London 24. April	"	Complains some charges has entered this Chapl		
U. S. Consul	66	Hong Kong 19 "	"	Taking charge of Office		
" " " General	67	Shanghai 24 "	"	Relating to the Office of King & Co.		
				TOTAL.		\$

U. S. Consul.

NOTE.—Cash charges are not included in pay postage or other charges on letters or packages addressed to them, with a view to charge them to the United States, unless they bear on their envelopes evidence of official character. In evaluating from some of the executive Departments, or by upon official station. This form, with the blanks properly filled, is to be sent, with the dispatch enclosing each quarterly postage account, to the Secretary of State. Care should not be included in their accounts for postage against the Department. (See Circulars Nos. 33 and 37 of 1863.)

FORM NO. 112

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton for the Quarter ending 30 June 1873

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.	AMOUNT OF
1873						
April 5 th	66	Viceroy Canton	G. R. H. Jewell versus Chen Po Con Yung			
"	67	"	Ack recd of his taking charge			
"	68	Secretary of State Washington	Return of 1 st quarter 1873			
"	69	Fifth Auditor	" Return account "			
"	70	Assistant-Secretary	" Apology for delay Return			
"	71	Poon Yui Magistrate-Canton	" Freeman vs Lo Sum			
"	72	"	"			
"	73	Consul-General Shanghai	Relating to the Estate of King & Co			
"	74	"	Requesting to for? despatches Nos 75 & 76			
"	75	Assistant-Secretary Washington	Ack recd: despatches Nos 68, 85, 57, 44, 7			
"	76	Minister Peking	Requesting leave of absence for 60 days			
"	77	U. S. Consul Ningpo	Ack recd: money for Mrs. Murray			
"	78	Namhu Magistrate-Canton	4 V. Jones compt. his original blood & bottle			
"	79	Viceroy Canton	Objection & loss versus Sam Yuet Yung			
"	80	Poon Yui	" A. B. Williams compt. some articles has been clip from his clip			
"	81	Viceroy	" Morris & Harlow versus Liang A Yow			

FORM No. 118.

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton for the Quarter ending 30 June 1875

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
April	28	Namhoi Canton	D. Freeman versus Hung Pau-fong		
May	30	Vicroy	Norman Harlan vs Liang A-Yue		
"	4 th 84	"	Enclosing a petition of Ngan Yung		
"	" 85	"	Colyphab & Co vs Hui A Cheen		
"	5	Assistant-Secretary Washington	Appointing Mr. Talbot as V. Consul		
"	87	U. S. Consul General Shanghai	Requesting to send forward nomination		
"	14	U. S. B. M. Consul Canton	Handing over charge		
"	89	Consul de France	"	"	
"	90	German Consul	"	"	
"	91	Vice Consul Sweden & Norway Canton	"	"	
"	92	Consular Agent for Denmark	"	"	
"	93	Vice Consul Netherlands	"	"	
"	94	Commissioners of Customs	"	"	
"	95	Vicroy Canton	"	"	
"	96	Tartar General	"	"	
"	97	Provincial Chancellor Canton	"	"	

Form No. 113

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton for the Quarters ending 30 June 1873

DATE	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
May 1873	1498	Shanghai Canton	Handing over Charge		
"	99	Shanghai	"	"	
"	100	Namhai	"	"	
"	101	Poon Yee	"	"	
"	102	U.S. Consul Hong Kong	"	"	
"	103	"	Swatow	"	
"	104	"	Yochow	"	
"	105	"	Amoy	"	
"	106	"	Ningpo	"	
"	107	"	General Shanghai	"	
"	108	"	Vice Consul Choo Kiang	"	
"	109	"	Shanghai	"	
"	110	"	Yunlin	"	
"	111	"	Nanchow	"	
"	112	"	Minister Peking	"	
"	113	Assistant Secretary Washington	"	"	

FORM NO. 119.

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton for the quarter ending 30. June 1875.

DATE	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
May	114	U. S. Consul Hong Kong	Act. recd. of his taking charge		
"	115	Assistant-Secretary Washington	Costs of King & Co		
"	116	Consul General Shanghai	Relating to Miscellaneous accounts		
"	117	Assistant-Secretary Washington	Act. recd. Commission district new		
"	118	" "	No Consular Agencies exist in the Comander		
"	119	Fifth Auditor	Enclosing voucher for 44 days salary		
"	120	U. S. Consul General Shanghai	Requesting to send for 44 dispatches		
"	1	Viceroy Canton	Taking charge of office		
"	2	Provincial Chancellor	" "		
"	3	Prefect	" "		
"	4	Namchow	" "		
"	5	Poon Yu	" "		
"	6	Taiwan General	" "		
"	7	Woppho	" "		
"	8	Consul General Shanghai	" "		
"	9	Assistant-Secretary Washington	" "		

Form No. 118.

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton, for the Period ending 30 June 1875

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
May 1875	14	Minister Peking	Taking charge of office		
"	15	U. S. Consul Swatow	"	"	
"	16	"	"	"	
"	17	"	"	"	
"	18	"	"	"	
"	19	"	"	"	
"	20	"	"	"	
"	21	"	"	"	
"	22	"	"	"	
"	23	"	"	"	
"	24	"	"	"	
"	25	"	"	"	

Form No. 112

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton for the month ending 30 June 1875

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.	AMOUNT OF
1875						
May	14	Vice Consul Sweden & Norway Canton	Taking charge of office			
"	17	D. Vroman Canton	Inquire some despatches written by him to Vroman			
"	18	U. S. Consul General Shanghai	Requesting send for 2 despatches			
"	29	"	"	"	"	with Voucher
"	30	Assistant-Secretary Washington	Inclosing form No 5			
"	31	Consul General Shanghai	Requesting send for 2 despatches No 30			
"	32	"	Relating to Consulate of King & Co			
"	33	Viceroy Canton	Act. recd. circular of the death of the Emperor			
"	34	Collector New York	5 provinces			
"	35	" San Francisco	32 "			
June	7	King Hong & Shanghai Printing Works	Relating to Consulate of King & Co			
"	11	Viceroy Canton	Relating to Consulate of King & Co			
"	17	"	"			
"	18	Nanchow	Relating to the case of King & Co			

Mr Wood

U.S. Consulate at
Canton Oct 14 1875



A. P. Lincoln Consul

To - Department of
State
Washington
D.C.

Subject

Rent & miscellaneous acct
for 3^d 2^d 1875

No "5" - U. S. Consulate at
Canton Oct 1st
1875

Hon J. S. Caldwell
Asst Secretary of State
Washington
D.C

Sir I have the honor to
Transmit herewith The
Rent and miscellaneous expense
account of this Consulate for
the 3^d Quarter 1875 with vouchers
nos 1, 2, 3, 4 5 6 7, 9, & 10
also Exchange vouchers (No 11) for
sale of draft at 4% discount
which account I trust
will be found correct and
draft duly honored

I am sir
Very Respectfully
Yours Obedt Servant
C. S. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

(m)
6



Mr Wood
U.S. Consulate at
Canton Oct. 17 1875



Lincoln Consul

To
Hon. Jos. S. Cadwalader
Act. Secy of State
Washington
D.C.

Subject Transmittal of quarterly
returns as per forms Nos 117, 118
119 and 120.

U.S. Consulate at
Canton Oct 1875
No. 4

Hon. Geo. L. Cadwalader
Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir
I have the honor herewith to
hand you Digest of Invoice book ^{State}
Form 117 also Register of Official ^{for}
letters rec'd and sent Forms 118 ^{do}
V & 119 and Statement of arrival
and departure of American vessels ^{all}
to & from this port during the 3^d quarter
ending Sept 30th 1875 Each of
which are as full and complete
as could be made from the records
in this Office.

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Obedt. Servant
J. Lincoln
U.S. Consul

FORM NO. 189

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July 1895					
	140	Russell & Co. Hongkong	King's Estate		
"	41	Collector San Francisco	3 Invoices		
"	42	" New York	"		
"	43	Nam Koi Canton	Petition of J. G. Kera & others		
"	44	Consul General Shanghai	Act. rect. dispatches No. 171 & 172.		
"	45	Vicary Canton	Olyphant & Co. versus Trai A Chuan		
"	46	Collector New York	2 Invoices		
"	47	" San Francisco	"		
"	48	Olyphant & Co. Hong Kong	Act. rect. Draft for Jails 9651.19		
"	49	Consul General Shanghai	Sending " " "		
"	50	" " "	Account of King & Co.		
"	51	" " "	Books & papers of King & Co.		
August	52	Prefect Canton	Olyphant & Co. vs. Yu Yik Sang		
"	53	" " "	" " Trai A Chuan		
"	54	Doon Yu	Relating to the robbery of Mr. Demello		
September	55	" 4. B. H. Consul "	Handing over charge		

Form No. 13.

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton, China.

DATE	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
1875					
September	53	Consul de France	Consul's Standing overcharge		
"	57	German Consul	"	"	
"	58	Vice Consul for Sweden & Norway	Consul's	"	
"	59	Circular Agent for Denmark	"	"	
"	60	V. Consul for Netherlands	"	"	
"	61	Vicary of the Tao Kiang	"	"	
"	62	Hai Kwan	"	"	
"	63	Provincial Chancellor	"	"	
"	64	Prefect	"	"	
"	65	Don Yu Magistrate	"	"	
"	66	Nanchai	"	"	
"	67	Taipei General	"	"	
"	68	U. S. Consul General Shanghai	"	"	
"	69	"	Chin Kiang	"	
"	70	"	Shanghai	"	
"	71	"	Tientsin	"	

FORM NO. 119

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at

DATE	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
September 11	72	U. S. Consul New Chuang	Standing over charge		
"	73	" " " Hong Kong	do		
"	74	" " " Swatow	do		
"	75	" " " Foochow	do		
"	76	" " " Amoy	do		
"	77	" " " Ningpo	do		
"	15 78	Department of State Washington	Ack. recd. despatches No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.		
"	79	do	" " " 1 set of Statistical Atlas		
"	80	do	In relating vessels carrying Amer. flag		
"	81	Legation Peking	" " " 15 Consuls' Graces card		
"	1	Consular Agent for Denmark Canton	Taking charge		
"	2	Guoman Consul	"		
"	3	Consul de France	"		
"	4	N ^o 13 Mo. Consul	"		
"	5	Vice Consul for Sweden & Norway	"		
"	6	" " " Netherlands	"		

FORM NO. 119

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
1875-					
September 11	7	Vicary	Carriers Taking Charge		
" "	8	Tartal General.	"		
" "	9	Nankai	"		
" "	10	Poon Yu	"		
" "	11	Profect	"		
" "	12	Provincial Chancellor	"		
" "	13	Hokho	"		
" "	14	U. S. Consul General Shanghai.	"		
" "	15	" " "	Hankow		
" "	16	" " "	Ningho		
" "	17	" " "	Amoy		
" "	18	" " "	Newchwang		
" "	19	" " "	Foochow		
" "	20	" " "	Hong Kong		
" "	21	" " "	Swatow		
" "	22	" " "	Yintien		

Form No. 11.

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
September 11	23	U. S. Consul Chienkiang	Taking Charge		
"	"	244 Department of State	Assumed Charge of office		
"	24	U. S. Consul General Shanghai	Requesting bond for deposit		
"	25	Commissioner of Customs Canton	Taking Charge		
"	26	U. S. Consul Hongkong	In relation to arrest of T. L. Louis		
"	27	Canton	Russell versus Kiam Yuen Chen		
"	28				

[Form No. 12.]

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at Canton, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1873—

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
Consul General	28	Shanghai 24 th June	1 st July	Consulate of Hong Kong			
Russell & Co.	29	Hong Kong 2 nd July	2 nd "	do.			
"	30	Canton 3 rd "	5 th "	Obstruction of boats			
Department of State	31	Washington 10 th May	8 th "	Ack. recd. dispatch of R. Wendell's resignation		News	
Consul General	32	Shanghai 1 st July	"	Designation of Consular Agents in all			
"	33	" 8 th "	17 "	Informing no attorney will apply to Consulate office			
J. G. Kim & others	34	Canton 14 th "	15 "	Removing the flour boats			
D. Vroman	35	" 12 th "	" "	Business Hong Kong			
Oliphant & Co.	36	Hong Kong 23 rd "	25 "	Inclining a Draft for \$100 9637.19			
Department of State	37	Washington 5 th June	27 "	Appointment of Inspector has been approved by the President			
"	38	" " "	" "	No " Marshal will be made at present			
"	39	" 17 May	" "	Circular to Collector of Customs			
"	40	" 14 "	" "	Cons. act of the Statistical Office of the United States			
TOTAL							8

C. Lincoln U. S. Consul.
 have on their attendance of official character.

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at Canton						for the Quarter ending 30 th September, 1867	
NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
Department of State	41	Washington 26 th May	29 July	Attention is called to the vessel carrying American flag without registration			
"	42	" 20 th "	12 August	Circular exhibiting the values in United States money of the four gold			
"	43	" 11 th June	12 th "	Informing C. P. Lincoln has been appointed U. S. Consul at Canton			
"	44	" 18 th "	"	J. R. Talbot		" approved as Vice "	
"	45	" 21 st "	"	Enclosing a Commission of J. C. Schuyler			
Consul General	46	Shanghai 6 th August	12 th "	" a copy of dispatch No 472 from Department of State			
"	47	" 10 th "	16 th "	Act not despatched No 49, 50 & 51			
Department of State	48	Washington June 26 th "	"	In reference to the value of the different Vals of China			
Treasury Department	49	" July 12	Sept 13	Account of salary of 1st quarter 1875			
Department of State	50	" " 13 "	13 "	Dispatches should be consecutively numbered			
Legation	51	Peking August 13	"	Concising the Commission of M. C. P. Lincoln			
Commissioner of Customs	52	Canton " 24 "	2 nd "	Taken over Charge of the Office			
German Consul	1	Canton Sept 24 th "	24 th "	Act not my taking charge			

Total. \$

C. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul.

NOTE.—The officers are authorized to pay postage or other charges on letters or packages addressed to them, with a view to charge them to the United States, unless they bear on their envelopes evidence of official character, as emanating from some of the executive Departments, or are upon official business. Such charges or postage, if paid by private officers, are not to be included in their accounts for postage against the Department of State. This form, with the blanks properly filled, is to be sent, with the dispatch enclosing each quarterly postage account, to the Secretary of State. Care should be taken to make the amount of postage paid on each letter. (See Circulars Nos. 33 and 37 of 1863.)

[Form No. 12.]

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at					for the Quarter ending		186
NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
Vice Consul for Netherlands	2	London 24 th Sept	24 th Sept	Ack. recd my taking charge			
" " Sweden	3	" 25 "	25 "	do			
U. S. Consul	4	Hong Kong 23 rd	" "	Requesting apprehension of H. L. Lewis			
M. B. Mc. Consul	5	London 25 th	" "	Ack recd my taking charge			
Consul Agent for Denmark	6	" 27 th	27 "	do			
" of United States	7	Hong Kong 27 "	27 "	do			
Porter General	8	London 27 "	27 "	do			
Viceroy	9	" 28 "	28 "	do			
Nankai	10	" 28 "	28 "	do			
TOTAL							\$

U. S. Consul.

NOTE: Consular officers are not authorized to pay postage or other charges on letters or packages addressed to them, with a view to change them to the United States, unless they bear on their envelopes evidence of official character, as emanating from some of the Executive Departments, or are upon official business, or from some of the legations or consulates, or officers of the United States in foreign countries. Such charges or postage, if paid by consular officers, are

No 7

Mr Wood

U.S. Consulate at Canton Oct 14/75



Wm Lincoln Consul
To Department of State
Washington
D.C.

Subject
Transmittal of Inventory
of Consular property

Nº 7. U.S. Consulate at
Canton Oct 14th 1875

Hon^{ble} Jas. S. Cadwalader
Asst Secy of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir I have the honor
to transmit herewith the
Inventory of property belong-
ing to this Consulate, formed
over to me by Vice Consul
H. C. Talbot on the 10th day
of Sept 1875 the date of my
assuming charge of this office
and which I heretofore I neg-
lected to inclose in my dis-
patch to Dept, No "4"

I am Sir

Very Respectfully
Yours Off. Servt
C. J. Lincoln
U.S. Consul

Inclosure - Inventory of Consular property -

United States Consulate

Canton 10th September 1875

We certify on this day 10th September the service of F. R. Talbot ceased and he is entitled to his salary including said day and that the service of C. P. Lincoln Esq. commenced; the day following, he having received the archives, a full and complete inventory of which is hereto annexed, as required by Consular Regulations Chapter XXIII

C. P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul.

F. R. Talbot " " Vice "

Inventory of things in the U. S. Consulate Canton handed over by F. R. Talbot to C. P. Lincoln
U. S. Consul September 11th 1875

1-Desk 1-Copying press 1-Book case 1-Real press and seal of this Consulate 1-Picture of the U. S. Senate (presented by C. W. Perry Esq.) 1-Coat of Arms of volumes U. S. Statutes at Large 1-Lot Commercial Relations 1-Lot Diplomatic correspondence for different years 1-Large tin 1-Lard camphor wood twenty 1-Whetstones 1-Elements of International Law 1-Letter scale and weights 1-Letter book for Department of State 1-Fee Book 1-Invoice book 3-Miscellaneous books 1-Ledger 1-Record of Marine Protasts 1

Record

Record of Extended Protest (Maine) 2 Record of
 Consular courts 2-Daily Journals of ship 1-
 Record of Quarterly statement of Fees 1-Book of
 arrivals and departures of American vessels 1-
 Record of Birth and Death of Americans 3-
 Files for Circulars 2 Ditto for Letters 2 Registers
 of Official letters sent 2-Registers of Official letters
 received 1-Record of Protests 1 Record of American
 citizens 2-Blank books 1-Book of Passports 1 Record
 of Passports 1-Record of Relief of Americans seamen
 1 Set of 3 seals for Invoices 4 Official Ivory seals 1-
 Lot of Blank Forms 4 Ink stands 2-Bottles of
 Mucilage 2 Whit books 1 Merchant order book 2
 Covers for official Circulars 1-New case with glass
 front for Blank Forms 1 Lot of official & unofficial
 envelopes 1-Book of Treaties with China, being the
 Directory for 1868. U. S. Tariff volume for 1869. 1-
 Import Duties for 1871-1 Fine table. 4 Chairs 1
 Seal press (broken) 2 Consular Regulations Cash
 to credit of fund for Distress seamen Two ²⁰/₁₀₀
 Dollars 2 American Flags 1 Boat Flag 1 Press
 Book 1-Press and seal for the Consular Agency
 at Whampoa 1 Press and seal for the Consular
 Agency at Keing Chow for C. J. Lincoln
 U. S. Consul
 J. K. Talbot
 U. S. Vice Consul.

China.
Canton.
U.S. Consulate at
Canton China

Nov 12th 1875.

I have the honor to submit in accordance with the requirements of the Consular regulations my annual report of trade for this district, showing the description and value of the principal articles of Import and Export during the year ending September 30th 1875, (Statement A & B) 2^d The description and value of declared Exports from this Consular district to the United States during the period above mentioned (Statement C) 3^d The number and registered tonnage of vessels of different nationalities entering this port during said year (Statement D) 4th and also Total Imports and Exports for said period (Statement E)

A decrease in value of Exports to the United States of 123,332⁰⁰ ^{as compared with the} ~~year ending Sept 30th 1874~~ ^{preceding} ~~year~~ is shown in Statement "C", and upon examination I find the number of vessels declared at this Consulate during said year 1874, to exceed by Sixty Eight (68) The number declared during year just closed. This falling off in number of Vessels and decrease in value of Exports does not in my opinion necessarily furnish conclusion ~~proof~~ that the actual Exports to the United States from this port are

I am now in the preceding year from the
 fact of the impossibility of ~~ascertaining~~
 ascertaining it a certainty the actual
 amount or value of exports produced in
 Shanghai from this Consular district. As
 many if not all of the foreign Commercial
 houses here have their financial agents
 or principal houses at Hong Kong - to
 which port, the advantages of engines and
 express for large vessels being inferior
 to those of Canton, large quantities of the
 productions of this district are shipped
 for storage & reshipment, as is clearly
 shown by the report of the Commissioner
 of Customs at this port, of the value of exports
 to foreign & Chinese ports during the year
 ending December 31/1874. The total value
 being given at 16,354,133 Taels, of which
 amount 9,978,700 Taels (nearly two thirds of
 the total amount), is given as shipped to Hong Kong
 and as Hong Kong, as is well known is by
 no means a consuming port. These
 re-shipments are re-shipped as
 above stated. The invoices for the goods
 thus re-shipped are, as in many instances
 of goods shipped which have been taken
 out at that port. It will also be
 seen from Statement 'E' that the
 value of imports & exports from this
 district for the year ending September
 30/1875 exceed by over two million
 Taels or near three million dollars the same

trade for the year ending September 30th 1897. The aggregate tonnage of foreign vessels entering, exceed by 90,499 tons that of last year. The same number of American vessels entered at this port during the year for which this report is made as were entered during the preceding year though the aggregate tonnage for the year just closed exceeds that by 897 tons that of last year. These vessels have found ready employment, much of the shipping or carrying trade between Canton and the United States is carried on in vessels of other nationalities: those of Great Britain, among the greatest portion.

I regret much that this report is not more full and specific but having taken charge of this Consulate during the last month of the year for which the report is made I found the time in which to make investigation and research for statistics from which to make a report, too brief to allow me to obtain such information as would have enabled me to have furnished a much more extended statement.

Respectfully,
Charles C. Lincoln.

Mr. Wood
of Consulate at
Canton Nov 3/75



C. P. Lincoln
U. S. Consul



To
State Department
Washington
D. C.

Subject
Annual report of Trade

Ad'rs *U.S. Consulate at*
Canton Nov 13 1875

Hon Jno L. Caldwell
Acty of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir I have the honor to
transmit herewith my annual
report of the trade of the Consular
District accompanying which
are statements or tables marked
A B C D & E. I found it
impossible to prepare and
transmit the same by October
first, but trust it will reach
the Dept in due time.

I am, Sir, Respectfully
Yours
W. Lincoln
U.S. Consul

10
No 9" *Mr. Reed*
U.S. Consulate at
Canton Mar 16 1875



To
Hon. S. L. Adams
Asst. Secy of State
Washington
D.C.

from
C. Lincoln Official

Subject
Ordering Stationery

Aug 11 - U.S. Consulate at
Canton Nov 10th
1875

Hon Jno S. Caldwell
Act Secy of State -
Washington
DC

Sir
I have the honor to request
that you will ~~order~~ earliest
convenience cause to be forwarded
to me the following Stationery and
blank forms to wit.

- 3 Boxes Capt Paper, ruled, light,
- 1 " Letter " " "
- 1 " Note " " "
- Blanking "
- 1 Box (500) Envelopes 4 x 9 inch
- 2 " (500) " 4 3/4 x 10 1/2 "
- 1 " (500) " Large, say 5 1/2 x 12 "
- 4 " Stationery Tray
- 2 " Quill Pens 1/2 one Box Steel Pens
- 1 doz Ruled Ribbon for Triplicate Invoices
- 1 " Ruled Paper 1 Ink stand
- 1 Case for Invoicing Invoices

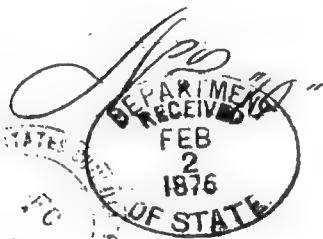
Travelling

each of Thomas was 40 41 74 87
128 129 + 130). One hundred (100) each
of Nos 101 103 104 112 113 114
117, 118 - fifty of 120 each and
(1) Six Quire Invoice Books

I hope the above request will
be completed with at any early day
as am entirely out of some of
the articles above mentioned.

Very Respectfully,
O. J. Smith
C. P. Lincoln's
McLoud

Mr Wood
U. S. Consulate of
Canton Nov 25 1875



C. Lincoln

U. S. Consul to Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Subject

Acknowledgment of receipt of
despatch No 5 of Sept 15/75

N^o 10 U.S. Consulate at
Canton 21st 1875

Hon. Genl. Cadwalader
Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir
I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of
your dispatch No 5. of date
15th September 1875, inclosing a
Circular issued by the Secretary of
the Treasury on the 24th August 1875
in relation to entries of baggage
of passengers arriving on Ocean
Steamers, together with a copy of
the form of entry provided in
connection therewith.

I am Sir,
Very Respectfully
Yours
C. Lincoln
U.S. Consul

6



11

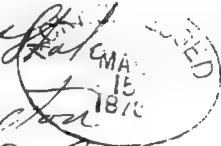
Mr Wood

U. S. Consulate at
Canton June 3^d 1876



A. B. Lincoln

U. S. Consul to Department of State
Washington
D.C.



Enclosure

Subject

Transmittal of Report & miscellaneous
acct for 4th Qr 1875—

April 11
(U. S. Consulate at
Shanghai Jan'y 31 1876

Hon. Chief Commodore
Dept. of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor hereunto
forward to the Department of State
through the Consulate General at Shanghai
the rent and miscellaneous & general account
of this Consulate for the 4th Quarter 1875
for the amount of which, Dollars 186⁰²
plus for accompanying vouchers nos
1 2 3 4 5 & 6, I have this day drawn
payable to your order, a draft on the
Hon. Secretary of State, the said said
draft as per accompanying Certificate of
purchase to the Hong Kong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation, at a loss of 3%
exchange, Hoping the returns on
account of vouchers will reach you
in due course and be found correct
I have the honor to be

Sir
Yours very truly
H. L. Lacerda
U. S. Consul



Mr Wood
U. S. Consulate at
Canton July 3^d 1876



D. D. Lincoln
U. S. Consul To Dept. of State
Washington
DC

Enclosures - Two -

Mr. C. C. Consul at
Shanghai Jan 8 1876

Hon. Genl. Cadogan
Dept. of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

- I have the honor to transmit
herewith, through the Consulate of
General at Shanghai, returns as
follows to wit First - Report of
Invoice Book for 4th Qr 1875
Second - Aggregate of funds and during
the year ending Dec 31st 1875
Third - Names of persons employed at
Consulate Dec 31st 1875
Fourth - Return of arrival & departure
of all ships at & from this Consulate
during 4th Qr 1875
Fifth - Abstract of Passports issued
at this Consulate during the same
ending Dec 31st 1875

Trusting the above named
returns will reach you in due
time and be found correct
Yours
S. J. Allen

I am Sir -
Very Respectfully
Yours Obt Servant
C. P. Lincoln
of Counsel

Subject,
Transmittal of Quarterly, Semi-
Annual and Annual returns for
period ending Dec 31, 1895

No 122

Names and description of persons to whom passports have been issued at the Consulate of the United States at Canton from July 1st to Dec 31st 1875 inclusive -

No	When issued		To whom issued	Description										
				Age	Stature	Forehead	Eyes	Nose	Mouth	Chin	Hair	Complexion	Face	
1	Oct	7	P. Henry (Missionary)	25 years	5 ft 6 in	high	Brown	straight	small	squared	dark	light	full	Evidence Register & passport should show citizenship

Canton
Dec 31/875

C. P. Lincoln
U.S. Consul



July 13

Mr. Wood 87

U.S. Consulate at
Canton July 13 1876



Hon John L. Cadwalader
Asst Secy of State
Washington
D.C.



Sir
I have the honor to own receipt of dispatch, of date Nov-2nd 1875, to hand yesterday, in relation to the jurisdiction of Consular Officers over persons committing offenses within the Territory of China and Japan who are at the time regularly enrolled and serving on board National vessels of war or on merchant vessels, - and shall be governed in such cases by the suggestions therein contained

Dear Sir

Very Respectfully
for Ovt Serv
Chas. A. Lincoln
U.S. Consul

No. 185.

U. S. Consul General.
Shanghai. January 29th 1876.

Chas. P. Lincoln Esq.
U. S. Consul.
Canton.

Sir:
In forwarding to the
Department your No. 13, it is
proper for me to point out
that its preparation has
not been made under the
87th Article of the Regulations,
in that your No. 6. has been
entirely omitted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant
O. O. Beasant
Vice Consul General.



M. J. Camarata
Boston
July 26 1876



ack June 24/76

Chas. P. Lincoln
Consul

To the Department of State
Washington
D.C.

Subject
In relation to purchase of
flag staff fixtures &c as per account
for 3rd quarter 1875

PM

103

No. 74

U.S. Consulate at
Canton July 26th 1876

Hon. John S. Carlisle
Dept. of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir
I have the honor to own
receipt of dispatch No. 7 of
20th December last, asking for an
explanation as to the charge for flag
staff, fixtures &c. purchased by Mr
Talbot while exercising the functions
of ~~Vice~~ Consul at this port, such
charges appearing in my account for
3^d quarter 1875. Therefore please find
✓ enclosed the statement of Mr Talbot
marked as enclosure No. 1, which is
full and explicit and I trust will be
entirely satisfactory.

I have the
honor

honored to be
Very Respectfully
Yours Oth. Fernald
Chas. P. Lincoln
U.S. Consul

Enclosure
1. Explanation of Mr. Talbot in relation
to purchase of flag staff, fixtures
etc

See reg. no. 1030.
Oth

Caution, 19th February 1876.

Chas. F. Lincoln Esq.
United States Consul,
Caution.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your note of 17th inst. enclosing for my personal despatch N^o 7. from the Department of State to you, and asking me to comply with the request contained therein regarding the purchase of a flag-staff while I was exercising my functions of Vice Consul.

When I assumed charge of the Consulate you are aware that I availed of an opportunity to rent a more suitable building for an office than the one which had been occupied by the previous Consul, and which was in every way very undesirable and unfit for the purpose. The flag-staff used on the old premises was not the property of the government, but had been borrowed from the owner of the building. It was so rotten that I had been warned not to use it, and in fact had been requested to have it taken down to prevent it from falling and injuring persons by. I unexpectedly had an opportunity of buying an almost new flag-staff from the late Portuguese Vice Consul, at less than half its original cost. I took the staff and had it set at a total expense of \$145.⁵¹, say \$100. for the staff, \$15.⁵¹ for moving, fixtures and sitting as first agreed upon. The second charge of \$36.⁰⁰ for sitting and fixtures was paid for extra labor and expense in setting the staff, as in order to make it as secure as possible against

accident.

Recd. Consul-General
Tappan

in reply

Accident in the event of typhoons I was obliged to excavate to a considerable depth in my wet ground and employ a fire engine to keep the water out while piles could be driven and concrete laid. This expense was not originally anticipated and therefore appeared in the accounts as a second charge.

Had I not purchased the stuff as I did it would have cost the government fully twice the sum to provide one, and as it was a matter of necessity I acted upon my own responsibility at the time, but may remark that the Consul General was pleased to approve of my action.

Trusting these explanations will be satisfactory to the Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

J. Tappan

Mr Wood 108



U.S. Consulate at
Canton Mech 18th 1876

J. A. Campbell Esq.
Third Ant. Bldg.
Washington
D.C.

RECEIVED
JUN 20 1876
DEPT. OF STATE
ack. June 20/76

Sir
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No 8 of 3^d January, notifying me of the Confirmation, by the Senate, of my appointment as Consul at this port and enclosing my Commission

I am Sir
Your Obedt Servant
Chas. P. Lincoln
U.S. Consul

No. 190.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 22^d March 1846.

Charles P. Lincoln, Esqr.
United States Consul,
Canton.

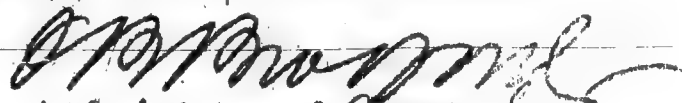
Sir,

In forwarding your No. 15 to the Department, I note that in its preparation you have omitted form No. 6.

No instruction has been received at this office to vary the provisions of sections No's 90 and 91 of the Regulations. It would promote convenience if you would inclose your dispatches to the Department in envelopes addressed as directed in form No. 91.

I am Sir

Your obedient servant,


'Vice Consul General.'

Mr Wood

No 16



U.S. Consulate at Canton

C. P. Lincoln to Department of State



Subject

ack June 24/76

Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses

(No 136)

No 16

United States Consulate at
Canton 10th April 1876

Hon. John L. Cadwalader -
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith to the Department of State through the Consulate General at Shanghai the Rent and Miscellaneous Expense account for the first quarter 1876, and vouchers to sustain same.

The amount of said account is $\$$ dollars 219 $\frac{3}{4}$ for which amount, less the gain on sale of draft @ 3% premium $\$$ 6.39 = 212 $\frac{7}{100}$, I have drawn on the Hon Secretary of State at 15 days sight

Trusting the account with accompanying vouchers will reach the Department in due course and be found in order

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

C. J. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

7
600
6



Mr Wood

U.S. Consulate at Canton

Mrs C. P. Lincoln to Department of State



Subject

Official return for 1st quarter 1876

ack. June 24/76

2007

United States Consulate at
Canton 10th April 1876

Hon John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith
to the Department of State, through the Con-
sulate General at Shanghai the following
official returns of this office for the 1st quarter
1876

- 1/ First Statement showing the value of declared
Exports from this Consular District to the
United States- in which statement I
include an estimate made for me by Mess.
Olyphant & Co (an American firm doing a
business at this port) of the value of goods &
shipped for American vessels to the U.S.
during said quarter from this port, invoices
of which were certified at Hong Kong, in
violation of P.P 462 & 463 Consular Regulations
- 2/ Second Register of Letters received
- 3/ Third " " " sent
- 4/ Fourth Statement of arrival and departure
of American vessels.

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at *Carabon* *China* for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1896.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
German Consul	1	Canton January 6 th		Assessing Charge of German Consulate			
Elephant & Co	2	" " 11 "	"	Notification of their withdrawal as security for cat-fur furs			
Consul General	3	Shanghai Dec. 31/75	"	" O.B. Bradford being in charge of Consul General			
State Department	4	Washington Nov. 2/75	"	In relation to jurisdiction of Consular Officer, was certain answer committing offence on shore			
Commissioners of Customs	5	Canton Jan. 17.	"	Notification of closing of Customs office for Chinese Year			
G. F. Seward	6	Shanghai " 12.	"	" " Appointant as Surveyor Gen. & M. P. at Peking			
Russell & Co	7	Canton " 22	"	Veracruz from Yuen On			
State Department	8	Washington 22 Nov.	"	Notification of Draft of U. S. Orders			
G. F. Seward	9	Shanghai 13 Jan.	"	Asking etc furnished with full information as to political			
German Consul	10	Canton 26 "	"	Ask rest of despatch inform him that flag would be put down & that			
Acting Visay	11	" " "	"	In relation receipt of order for good Seal Return Russia's chief			
Visay	12	" " "	"	Notification of assuming Charge office			
				TOTAL			8

U. S. Consul.

[illegible]

1 FORM NO. 12-1

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at Canton, China, for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1895.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
<i>W. H. P.</i>	13	<i>Canton January 26</i>	<i>Jan 26</i>	<i>Notification that Customs House will be closed for Chinese New Year</i>			
<i>English Consul</i>	14	" " 27	" 28	<i>Oct. acct. of dispatch in relation to death of Mr. & Mrs. Wilson</i>			
<i>Daniel "</i>	15	" " 29	" "	<i>do</i>			
<i>French "</i>	16	" " 29	" 30	<i>do</i>			
<i>Portuguese "</i>	17	" February 1 st	<i>Feb 1st</i>	<i>do</i>			
<i>U. S. Vice Consul General</i>	18	<i>Shanghai Jan 30</i>	" "	<i>Oct. acct. of my dispatch No 13 to Dept.</i>			
" " "	19	" " 1 st	" 6 th	<i>Quarterly return to "</i>			
" " "	20	" " 2 nd	" 6 th	<i>Notifying one that letter and Dispatch paper would be sent me</i>			
<i>J. F. Kerr</i>	21	<i>Canton " 8th</i>	" "	<i>In relation to House Books</i>			
"	22	" " 11	" 11	<i>do</i>			
<i>P. M. General</i>	23	<i>Washington</i>	" 16	<i>" to over charge on mail letter</i>			
<i>State Department</i>	24	" " 17/75	" 17	<i>Oct. acct. of my dispatch 1 to 7 with Quarterly accounts with 16, 17, 18, 19</i>			
"	25	" " "	" 16	<i>Asking for explanation from Mr. Palmer in relation to dispatch No 1</i>			
TOTAL							\$

U. S. Consul.

Note: Consular officers are not authorized to pay postage on letters or packages addressed to them, with a view to charges due to the United States, unless they bear on their envelopes evidence of official character, as emanating from some of the Executive Departments, or are upon official business, and are addressed to the Legation or Consulate, or to the Legation or Consulate of the United States in foreign countries. Such charges or postages, if paid by consular officers, are to be repaid by the Department.

FORM NO. 12-J

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at Canton, China, for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1896.

NAME OF THE WRITER	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER	WHEN RECEIVED	ON WHAT SUBJECT	No. of Enclosures	REMARKS	Amount of postage paid on each parcel
U. S. Legation	26	Hong Kong, Feb. 10	Feb. 11	In relation to opinions of port of a new man			
Chas. J. Allen & Johnson	27	" " 21	" 22	" " claim for \$1000 sent from P. H. H. & Co. New York on Aug. 20			
State Department	28	Washington Jan. 3	" 29	Exchange Commission as Consul's notifying me of conforming to same			
"	29	" " 7	" "	Act sent of dispatches 8 & 9			
Viceroy	30	Canton March 9	March 8	Enclosing acct. for 1000 Tads for Russell & Co. Rent of wharf			
Vice Consul General	31	Shanghai Feb. 25	" "	Forwarding lot of old blanks (of no use in this office)			
Russell & Co.	32	Canton March 9	" 9	Act sent of dispatches enclosing acct. of Provincial Treasurer of 1000 Tads			
G. F. Leland	33	Hong Kong " 3	" 10	In relation with rights and duties of mission air & etc			
R. W. Taylor	34	Washington Jan. 8	" 11	Showing account for telegraph salary for 30. 1895 balance			
Vice Consul General	35	Shanghai March 5	" 14	Act sent of dispatches No 2 of 17 Feb. Shipping at P. H. H.			
G. F. Leland	36	Hong Kong " 11	" "	" " " " No 105 asking for information as the duties offered			
Vice Consul General	37	Shanghai " 10	" 18	Copy of endorsement of Dispatches No 14			
Qui Broke Relations	38	Canton " 17	" "	Notes of instructions forwarded to King Chau before said port			
				TOTAL			\$

U. S. Consul.

NOTES.—Consular officers are not authorized to pay postage or other charges on letters or packages addressed to them, with a view to charge them to the United States, unless they bear on their envelopes evidence of official character. Such charges or postage, if paid by consular officers, are not to be considered as an expense of the Consulate. Transmittals, as such, from the Consulate, are not to be considered as an expense of the Consulate.

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at *Barcelona, China*..... for the Quarter ending *31st March*..... 189*8*.

[illegible]

U. S. Consul.

NOTE.—Consular officers are not authorized to pay postage or other charges on letters or packages addressed to them with a view to charge them to the United States, unless they bear on their envelopes evidence of official character. Such charges or postages, if paid by consular officers, are emanating from some of the executive Departments, or from some of the functions in consular countries. Such charges or postages, if paid by consular officers, are

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at
 for the Quarter ending 186

1. CONN. REP. 12-1

C. C. Case

, for the Quarter ending 186

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
				<i>Requester of letters sent during 1876 Enclosure No 2 -</i>			
						TOTAL	5

U. S. Consul.

NOTE.—Consular officers are not authorized to pay postages or other charges on letters or packages addressed to them, with a view to charge them to the United States, unless they bear on their envelopes evidence of official character, as emanating from some of the executive Departments, or are upon official business, or from some of the legations or consulates, or officers of the United States in foreign countries. Such charges or postages, if paid by consular officers, are to be included in their accounts for postage against the Department of State. This firm, with the blank property flag, is to be sent with the dispatch enclosing such material.

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton 31st March 1876 1st Quarter

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
January 3 1876	74	Asst-Secretary of State Washington	Transmitting Rent & Priv. etc 6		
" 3	75	Vice Consul General Shanghai	do do		
" "	76	Asst-Secretary of State Washington	Quarter returns 4th 75	b	
" "	77	Vice Consul General Shanghai	Transmitting do		
" "	78	" " "	In relation to certify Invoices		
" "	79	Vice Consul General Washington	Sending order of Russell & Co on their consignment for iron etc		
" "	80	Asst Auditor Washington	Transmitting my salary etc & Receipts 1875		
" "	81	" " "	" " for Interpreter		
4	82	Hon B. H. Boston	Notifying him of arriving of drafts		
10	83	C. F. Irving General Consul Boston	Ack. recd. of dispatch		
10	84	Hon. Asst Auditor Washington	Transmitting Quarterly Return		
11	85	H. O. Vice Consul General Shanghai	" " to Department		
13	86	W. B. Bradford U. S. N. Y.	Ack. recd. of notice of being in charge		
" "	87	State Department Washington	In relation to jurisdiction of Consular offices over certain seamen committing offences on shore		

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton. 3rd March 1876. *Final quarter.*

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
January 1876	88	U.S. Consul General Shanghai	Transmitting above despatch to Department		
	17 89	Russell & Co Canton	Notifying that Treasury had act. recd. of 1000 Dollars		
	" 89 1/2	J. H. West Commissioner Canton	Notice of Closing Consular House		
	18 90	P.O. Dept Washington	Transmitting Draft Letter		
	24 90 1/2	Russell & Co Canton	" evidence of indubiousness of handwriting on		
	25 91	English Consul "	Notifying of Death of Vice President Wilson		
	25 91 1/2	German "	do		
	25 92	George F. Howard Shanghai	Act. notification of his appointment		
	26 93	Israel Consul Canton	Notifying of death of W. Wilson		
	26 94	Rutherford Consul "	do		
	26 95	Daniel "	"		
	26 96	U.S. Consul General Shanghai	Forwarding despatch to U.S. President		
	10 98	Viceroy Canton	Act. recd. of Notice of Taking Charge of Office		
	17 99	U.S. Consul General Shanghai	" Despatch No 186		
February	17 100	"	" " No 186		
	101	"	" " " 187		

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton 31st March 1876 first quarter.

DATE	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
1876					
February	24	102. Messrs. Teller & Johnson Hong Kong	In relation to Philip's vs. Gray's son		
	26	103. Department of State Washington	" " to purchase of flag staff		
"	"	104. V. C. General Phragtoni	In forward. Dispatch to Dept.		
March	6	105. Hon. G. V. Leonard Hong Kong	What name Port		
"	9	106. Russell & Co. Canton	Enclosing receipt of 1000 Yaks		
"	"	107. Viceroy	Ask acct. of despatch		
13	108	3 ^d Assistant Secretary Washington	" " Commission		
"	109	R. W. Taylor	do		
"	110	V. C. General Phragtoni	Forwarding despatch No 15 with Department		
13	111	"	Ask acct. of despatch No 188		
13	112	Hon. G. V. Leonard Hong Kong	" " " 4		
13	113	Collector Customs New York	Forwarding 8 Invoices 39 to 45		
13	114	" " San Francisco	" " " (44)		
14	115	Rev. Fulton Canton	Requesting attendance at Consulate to hear Letter from H. O. Smith's		
"	116	" " " "	do do		

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton 31st March 1876 first quarter

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
1876					U. S. Mails.
March	117	Walter Canton	Requesting attendance of Consul to hear letter from		
	118	Thomas "	do	"	"
	119	William "	do	"	"
	120	John G. H. Luard Hong Kong	Forwarding letters from V. M. Brown and Capt. West concerning Port of Pak Hoi		
	121	Mr Brooke Robinson Canton	Act recd of despatch		
	122	Mr J. H. Luard Hong Kong	Forwarding Communication from missionary		
	123	" "	do		
	124	Dr Kerr Canton	Inculation to rumor against Superintendent		
	125	Rev. J. C. Kurns "	do		
	126	Dr J. G. Larnau "	do		
	127	Rev. Preston Wherry "	do		
	128	" D. Thomas "	do		
	129	Collector Customs Hong Kong	Forwarding Invoice		
	130	" " San Francisco "	"		

C. J. Larnau
U. S. Consul

Mr. Lincoln

No.

Shulwood

Dated 24th May '87

Letter (2000) 11500

Subject

The Lincoln Consul at Canton writes to Hon
Wiley Wells, M.C. asking him to procure from
the State Dept permission to charge the cost for
hire of four chairmen and four boatmen em-
ployed at the Consulate.

After an examination it appears to me that
this application had been made in proper
manner & might be favorably considered.
and at least a part of the sum required
by Mr Lincoln might be allowed. The
Consul at Hong Kong is allowed to
charge for boat hire the amount
regularly expended for that purpose
and his charges average about \$24⁰⁰
per ^{quarter} ~~month~~. Mr Lincoln's estimate is for
some \$40⁰⁰ per month.

J. W. Campbell

27 July

240
6

United States Consulate at
Canton 24th May 1876

The Consul if he makes any additional allowance is understood
as being properly i.e. to the Dept. further, under the same purpose as
more by Friday Trella to the public notice of, it is to be
Washington D.C. by permission of the
not to allow to exceed the present
allowance

See

I have the honor to request you to visit the State Depart-
ment, and if possible, procure permission from the proper
authority for me to charge in my rent and miscellaneous expense
account the expenses incurred for Chair and Boat and hire.
At this Consulate the expenses are not inconsiderable, and for the
following reasons should in justice, be borne by the Government
and by the Consul.

The Consul is expected to pay his respects on arrival at his post
of duty, to the Chinese officials, at this post there is a full corps of such
officials, some 12 or 14 in number, all of whom, if for no other reason
than custom, expect to be visited by the Consul.

These officials all reside in the old city, over three miles from the
Consulate, which is situated at or near the foreign settlement.
These visits can seldom if ever be arranged so as to make more
than one, each trip and each visit cost the sum of six dollars
(\$6.00), for my self and Interpreter.

There is frequently occasion that it is necessary to make such visits on
business when I have to pay respects. Quite recently on account of a
strong demonstration against one of our Commissioners I made two
such visits to the Viceroy, and of course had to pay the expenses, when
our last visit this month, and we have now here now and have had
two within the past six weeks, the Consul is expected to make
arrangements

arrangement for the officers to visit the Viceroy and Governor, to accompany them on such visit and to be present when such calls are returned.

2nd. All despatches to such Chinese officials and such correspondence is considerable, has to be delivered by the Consul's servant kept for such purpose.

3rd. It is absolutely necessary here, to keep a boat and four boatmen as business arises frequently that makes it necessary for the Consul to visit different vessels. Our American sailing vessels do not enter the port at Canton, but receive and discharge cargo at Whampoa, some twelve miles down the river. Whenever it is necessary, these vessels and at least one visit should be made to each, a trip of 24 miles with my boat must be made. From the above you see I am necessarily required to keep employed, four boatmen and four Chin coolies.

I have tried to employ boatmen who would also do the labor of Chin coolies but found it absolutely impossible. They are all organized into guilds and protect each other, and will soon tell me, making such proposition, that no my fidgins business. These coolies are employed at from 5 to 7 \$ per month. I pay mine 5 \$ each, which sure, you will see, draws heavily on my \$3500 salary and especially when it is not a personal but a public official expense.

Consuls are requested, or, the desire of the Department is expressed in the Consular Regulations, that they occupy suitable and nice offices and are doubtless expected to live in such manner as will comport with the dignity of their position and compare as favorably as possible with like officers of other nations.

With the salary we receive and the many expenses we are compelled to incur. I find it impossible, as the saying goes, to make both ends meet. I know that it is economical as Secretary and myself respect-will permit, and find at the close of my first year's ^{service} salary here that I am just eleven hundred dollars (\$1100) poorer than when I left the United States.

Looney

my Consul here keeps an official Chair and boat, both of which I
 have been compelled to purchase at an expense of \$205.

I think if the Department ~~would~~ fully realized the facts
 there would be no hesitation in making the allowance asked.

You know me well enough to believe that I would not incur
 any expense myself or Government and would not ask for only
 that ^{which} conceived to be just and right.

Notwithstanding it is an officer's duty to economize for the Government
 as well as for himself. I think when an officer does his full duty
 in that direction it should be borne in mind by the Department
 whenever such officer makes application for an allowance of this
 kind.

In the sale of my Drafts alone, I have saved to the Government since
 my arrival here, at least \$5000. There has been no change in the
 rate of exchange between this port and Washington for many
 years. Every draft drawn by the Consul at this Consulate for the
 last 10 years have been sold here at a loss to our Government of from
 15 to 20%. While I have succeeded in selling mine at a loss of only
 1/2 to 4%, except the last one, for which I found a purchaser
 at a premium of 8% the amount of which gain I credited
 to the Government.

This Consulate is allowed the sum of \$600. per annum for hire
 of a Constable, finding it impossible to procure the service of a
respectable and reliable man for that salary. I have as yet
 succeeded in getting such ^{service} ~~performance~~ without expense to the Government
 as my accounts will show.

Perhaps I ought to have written direct to the Department on the
 subject but knowing well how such communication are often lost
lost and forgotten. I have the honor to request you to give it your
 attention.

I am Sir

With the highest considerations

Your obedient servant

A. J. [Signature] etc.
 U.S. Consul

m

no 18



Mr Good

U. S. Consulate at

Canton 27th May 1875

C. P. Lincoln to Department of State

Subject:

Miscellaneous expenses account for 2nd quarter 1875

[Signature]



22 18.

158
United States Consulate
Canton 27th May 1876

Hon. John L. Cadwalader
Acting Secretary of the State
Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 14th March No 11. calling my attention to the non-receipt at the Department, of the rent and miscellaneous expense account of this Consulate, for the 2nd quarter 1875.

In reply I have the honor to state that I am just in receipt of a copy of said account from Mr Talbot, also a copy of his letter of transmission to the Department, of the Returns and account for said 2nd quarter 1875 which please find enclosed

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

C. P. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Enclosure.

at } 1st copy of Rent & Miscellaneous ^{expense} account for
2nd quarter 1878
2nd Letter of transmission of same

N^o 3. United States Consulate
 Canton, 15 September 1875.

Hon. John L. Cass
 Assistant Secretary of State
 Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to have you here-
 with enclosed the undervalued accounts and
 receipts for the second quarter of the current
 year.

These returns had been delayed in transmission
 owing to the incomplete and irregular manner
 in which I found the records of the Consulate
 upon assuming charge. There has also been
 some further delay in consequence of the change
 made in disposing of drafts drawn on the
 department. Arrangements have now been
 completed by which the banks at Hong Kong
 agree to accept the Consular drafts at a
 much more advantageous rate of exchange
 than could otherwise be secured. I trust
 that the Department will overlook the
 detention of the present enclosures which
 it is not probable will occur again. —

I further enclose a marriage certificate
 of the Rev. A. P. Stupper and Miss Harmon.

I Shaw, which appears to have been
omitted from the returns of my predecessor.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

R. T. T. T.

U. S. Vice Consul.

Enclosures:

Record of Invoices sent.

Register of Letters sent from No. 118.

" " " sent " " 119.

Miscellaneous Account " " 90.

Exchange Vouchers " " 92.

Vouchers No. 105, accompanying

Miscellaneous Account.



Mr Wood
ack Sept 7
U.S. Consulate at Canton

July 5th, 1876

C. T. Lincoln U.S. Consul to

Department of State
Washington
D C

Subject

Rent & Miscellaneous expense account

N^o 19.

U. S. Consulate at
Canton July 6th 1876

Hon John L. Cadwalader
First Post Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Rent and Miscellaneous expense account for this Consulate for the second quarter 1876, showing expenses to the amount of \$202.⁶² and vouchers from 1 to 7 in duplicate to sustain said account.

I have this day drawn draft on the Hon. Secretary of the State, payable to my order for 194 ⁸³/₁₀₀ Dollars, and sold same to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Hong Kong at 4% premium \$7.79 = \$202.⁶²

I have to state that the only office table or desk in the Consulate, was purchased many years ago and is in a very dilapidated condition owing to the destructiveness of white ants or borers so common in this country, therefore the charge for one office table

Trusting the account will reach you
in

in due course and be found in order

I have the honor to be

Sir,

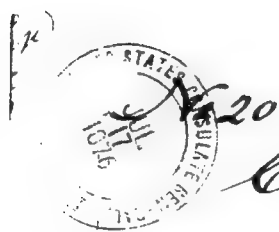
Your obedient servant

C. J. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Enclosure:

Rent and Miscellaneous expenses account
and vouchers for 2nd quarter 1876

Agent
H. C. H. H.



Mr Wood
ACK Sept 17
U.S. Consulate Canton

C. P. Lincoln to

Department of State
Washington
D.C.

Subject
Official returns for 2nd quarter 1876

No 20

U. S. Consulate at
Canton July 8th 1876

Hon John L. Cadwalader
First Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the following official return for the 3rd quarter 1876 to wit:

First Digest of Invoice book
Second Register of Official letters received
Third " " " " Sent.

I have the honor to state that no passports were issued during said quarter

Trusting these returns will reach you in due course and be found correct

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant
C. J. Lincoln
U. S. Consul.

Enclosures

- (1) *Register of Invoice book statute*
- (2) *Register of Official letters received*
- (3) *" " " " sent file*

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton, China 2nd quarter 1876

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
April 3	131	Rev. A. P. Hopper Canton	Charge against Yu C. Cheung		
"	132	German Consul "	Ack recd of despatch		
"	133	Viceroy "	Russell & Co. vs. Lun A. King		
"	134	U. S. Minister Peking	In relation to Charge against Intefest		
"	135	Nankai Canton	" " robbery of Russell & Co		
"	136	Secretary of State Washington	Transmitting R. & M. Exp. acct (16)		
"	137	" " "	" " Quarterly Returns (17)		
"	138	Commissioners of Customs Canton	Ack recd despatch No 15		
"	139	Russell & Co Canton	In relation to robbery		
"	140	Rev. A. P. Hopper "	Asking if information is correct that he has been in communication with Chinese Authorities		
"			represent himself to be an officer of the Consulate		
"	141	U. S. Minister Peking	In relation to value of Trade dollars		
"	142	" " U. Consul of Shanghai	Enclosing despatches U. S. Minister		

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton China

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
1876					
April	13	British Consul Canton	Act assumed charge of office		
	144	Hankow	Concerning correspondence Rev. A. P. Hoffman		
	145	"	In relation to robbery of Russell & Co.		
	"	Rev. A. P. Hoffman	Relation to correspondence with China Authorities		
	146	"	Same subject		
13	147	5th Auditor U. S. Washington	Thammy salary of off. 14th Apr. 1876		
"	148	do	do		
"	149	"	do		
	150	U. S. Consul Shanghai	Forwarding dispatches 18th & 20th		
	151	"	Rest of property for Rev. Hoffman		
	152	Viceroy Canton	Relation of passport		
	153	Hankow	Act met of his taking charge		
	154	Hankow	" Mr. Burton " of Canton		
	155	U. S. Minister Peking	Detaching of a present staff		
	156	Viceroy Canton	Thanking for the present to U. S. Consul		

May

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton 2nd quarter 1876

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
May 1876					
	20 157	U. S. V. Consul of Shanghai	Enclosing despatch to U. S. Minister		
	27	Secretary of State Washington	Reut & Miss. acf. of 2nd quarter of 75		
	" 158	Hamilton Canton	In relation of Dr. Waffner's letter		
	" 159	J. R. Galt + "	" " Service of Captain Stewart		
	30	U. S. V. Consul of Shanghai	Enclosing 1. to 2. to 3. despatch		
June	10	" " "	Act acct of his taking charge		
	"	" " "	In relation of arrival of Capt Stewart		
	20 160	Viceroy Canton	" " Lu & Chock		
	" 161	" "	" " to Communication of Amos C. Rogers		
	22 162	Manchu	Requesting arrest of Chen Kung-shing (Chinese) to be sent to Dr. Waffner		
	" 163	L. N. H. H.	Requesting him to be present for some plan		
	24 164	Namchow	Enclosing a letter from Waffner's letter writing		
	27 165	" "	Requesting him to examine some witnesses against the writer Chen Yee Shing		

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton 2nd quarter 1876

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
June 1876	28 168	Granhor Canton	Requesting him to return some articles		
		Arthur Wood Washington	some Law books		
	169	Granhor Canton	Requesting the arrest of Che Ah Koo 9 etc		
			C. F. Lincoln		
			W. C. Carroll		

[Form No. 12.]

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at *Canton, China*, for the Quarter ending *30th June*, 189*6*.

NAME OF THE WRITER	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Envelopes.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
J. C. Nix	1	Canton—March 30 th April 1 st 96		Charge against Mr. Cheung			
J. G. Nix	2	" " 31 st " 2 "		do	do		
C. F. Preston	3	" " 31 " 2 "		do	do		
B. C. Henry	4	" " 31 " " "		do	do		
D. Vrooman	5	April 1 " 3		do	do		
J. Caswell	6	" " 1 " 4		do	do		
B. Asst. Secretary of State	7	Washington Feb. 5 th 96	4	Error in numbering Dispatch			
U. S. V. C. General	8	Shanghai March 22 " 4		" " form of "			
Treasury Department	9	Washington " 15 May 1 st 96		Salary account			
P. M. General	10	" " 10 " 10		Actg. recd. of Dispatch			
State Department	11	" " 15 " 10		Nonetheless expenses of Mrs. Talbot for 2nd Sept. 1895			12
" "	12	" " 15 " 10		Acting receipt of Dispatch No. 12 & 13			
G. H. Seward	13	Peking April 26 " 10		" for names of Employees in Consulate			
Total							\$

U. S. Consul.

Not to be used for any other purpose than the receipt of official communications. It is to be filled up by the Consul, and the original is to be retained in the Consulate. It is to be destroyed when the Consulate is closed.

(Form No. 12.)

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at Canton, China, for the Quarter ending 30th June 1876.

NAME OF THE WRITER	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER	WHEN RECEIVED	ON WHAT SUBJECT	No. of the enclosure	REMARKS	Amount of postage paid on each letter
U. S. Consul General	14	Shanghai May 28 th	May 25 th	In relation to names recommended by Capt. Stewart to A. H. A. L. R.			
"	"	Ningpo "	25	" " " " " " " "			
"	"	Shanghai "	24	" " " " " " " "			
J. R. Talbot	17	Canton June 9 th	June 9	In relation to service of Capt. S. to A. H. A. L. R.			
Treasurer Dept.	18	Washington May 5 th	" 16	" " " " " " " "			
U. S. Consul General	19	Shanghai June 12 th	" 19	" " " " " " " "			
Hopps	20	Canton May 25 th	May 25	In relation to the Dragon Festival			
Vicary	21	" " "	" " "	In relation to Passport			
Nankai	22	" " "	28	Taking Charge of office			
Hopps	23	" " "	" " "	" " " " " " " "			
Rev. A. P. Hopper	24	April 11 th	" 11 th	In relation to being charge in violating Article 28 of Treaty of Tientsin			
do	25	" " "	17 th	" " " " " " " "			
do	26	May 29	May 29	In relation to being charge against U. S. High Commissioner Chung			
Total							\$

U. S. Consul.

NOTE: This register is to be kept in the U. S. Consulate at Canton, China, and is to be preserved as a permanent record of the official correspondence of the U. S. Consulate at Canton, China.

Mr Clements.

221

act. Dec. 22



No 21 U.S. Consulate at
Boston 26th Aug 1876

Hon Jno S. Cardenalado
First Asst Secy of State
Washington

Sir

*See him about
the form of his reply
H.C.*

I have the honor to
acknowledge the reception of
Department Circular No 4
of date 19th June, in relation
to the appropriation for the
Diplomatic & Consular Service
for the fiscal year commencing
1st Oct 1876 - I shall
be governed by the facts as
there set forth.

I have the
honor

honor to be
Sir
Very Respectfully
Yours Obedt Servant
O. P. Lincoln
McConnel



Mr Schuyler -
U.S. Consulate (C)
Canton 18th 1876

Recd. Nov 22

C. P. Lincoln,
U.S. Consul - to Department of State
Washington
- D.C.

No 22.

U.S. Consulate at
Canton 18th October
1876

Hon John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit
herewith the following official returns
for 3rd quarter 1876 as per enclosures
to wit:

First Digest of Invoices Book. Transit
Second Register of official letters sent
Third " " " " Received file.
Fourth Arrival and Departure of Am. vessels status
Fifth Return of Deceased Am. Citizens file.

I have the honor to state that no
passports were issued during said
period.

Trusting these returns will
reach the Department in due course
and be found in order

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Yours

Your obedient servant
C. P. Lincoln
U.S. Consul

Enclosure

Notes Nos 117 118 119 120 & 121 -

Form No. 21.

JAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with

U. S. Consul at Canton, China, from 1st July to 31st September, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
July 24	Matthew Smalley	New Bedford Mass.	Assumed to have been discharges from U. S. Fleet	Canton	no effects	

C. P. Lincoln
U. S. Consul.

Form No. 13.

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at *Canton, China.*

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July 2	169	U. S. Consul General Shanghai	In relation to Christian Name of No. 168a		
"	170	" " "	" " " to transcribing despatches		
"	172	Manager of N. K. & Shanghai B. C. & A. K.	Forwarding 3 bills		
"	173	Thomas Greaser	Canton In relation to some Invoice		
"	174	Department of State Washington	Miscellaneous expenses & accounts for 2nd quarter 1876		
"	175	U. S. Consul General Shanghai	Forwarding despatch No. 163 to Department		
"	175 1/2	" " Peking	In relation to Charge against the Interpreter		
"	176	" " Consul General Shanghai	Looking to forward despatch No. 162 & 161 M.		
"	177	Department of State Washington	Returns for the 2nd quarter 1876		
"	178	U. S. Consul Genl. Shanghai	Requesting to forward the above return & D		
"	179	Fifth Auditor Washington	Salary " of Interpreter for 2nd Qr.		
"	180	" " "	" " Consul " " "		
"	181	" " "	" " "		
"	182	Kamkai Canton	In relation to Shapher's order case		
"	183	Kamkai " "	" " settlement of estate of King & Co.		
"	184	Gao Gien " "	" " " " " "		

FORM No. 13.

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at

Sancti Lina

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July	10	185- <i>Hyokung</i>	<i>Sancti Lina</i>		
"	"	186 <i>Trashing</i>	"	"	"
"	"	187 <i>Pontiqua</i>	"	"	"
"	"	188 <i>Ah Yuen</i>	"	"	"
"	"	189 <i>Lin Chung</i>	"	"	"
"	"	190 <i>Lin gwa</i>	"	"	"
"	"	191 <i>Co Ching</i>	"	"	"
"	"	192 <i>Ly Sing</i>	"	"	"
"	"	193 <i>Tung Ceune</i>	"	"	"
"	"	194 <i>Uo King</i>	"	"	"
"	"	195 <i>Tung Luang</i>	"	"	"
"	"	196 <i>Collector of Customs San Francisco</i>	<i>One Invoice</i>		
"	"	"	<i>New York</i>	"	
"	"	198 <i>Da Vitor Macao</i>	<i>Sancti Lina</i>		
"	"	199 <i>L. Carvello & Co</i>	"	"	"
"	"	14 200 <i>Acting U.S. Consul Hong Kong</i>	<i>Act not dispatched off to: taking charge</i>		

Form No. 13.

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at *Quanton, China*

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July	15-201	H. D. Minister Peking	Let. recd. despatch. its nomination of Vice Consul		
"	17 202	Ernest General Shanghai	Requesting to forward despatch to H. D. Minister		
"	" 203	H. D. "	Guangpo recd. despatch No 18.		
"	18 204	Russell & Co Canton	Information of dividend of the Capital of King & Co		
"	19 205	Osark Taylor & Johnson Hong Kong	forwarding draft on Alfred & Co & Co Ltd sum of \$1542.65 balance account of J. P. Philip & Co N. Y.		
"	21 206	G. Hye Canton	Charge against him by Hong Kong		
"	28 207/17	H. D. Consul General Shanghai	In relation to transcribing despatches		
"	" 208	Collector of Customs N. York	Thirty three		
"	31 209	" " " San Francisco	"		
August	1 210	Shanghai Canton	Discharging the writer Chiu Yew Hong		
"	3 211	" " "	Russell & Co 1000 Linn A Hong.		
"	7 212	Prefect	Oh Chuck's case		
"	14 213	H. D. Minister Peking	In relation to the settlement of Anna		
"	" 214	Collector of Customs San Francisco	One Invoice		
"	" 215	" " " New York	Three		

FORM NO. 13.

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton China

DATE	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
August 22	215 1/2	U.S. Consul General Shanghai	Requesting to forward dispatch No 2136 Legation		
"	23	"	Wong King In relation to a Chinese woman named Lin Chai		
"	23	Commissioner of Customs Canton	Ack recd of dispatch informing the death of J. W. Davis		
"	24	218	Canton Ack recd of dispatch of his taking charge		
"	"	218 1/2	" " " " " handing over charge		
"	"	219	U.S.V. Consul Hankow " " " " " No 523		
"	25	220	U.S. Consul Amoy In relation to the Packet of J. M. Duvette		
"	26	221	Department of State Washington Ack. recd. Circular No 44		
"	30	221 1/2	Collector of Customs San Francisco One Invoice		
September 1	222	Thomson Canton	Inspector's case		
"	5	222 1/2	J. C. Ramondi Hong Kong No record in this office of the receipt of a Mr. Murray & Co.		
"	11	223	Thomson Canton	Inspector's case	
"	12	224	Arroz Magistrate's Office Hong Kong	Claim against Ling Davis	
"	14	225	Collector of Customs San Francisco 11 Invoice		
"	"	226	" " " " " San Francisco 2 "		
"	16	227	Thomson Canton	Inspector's case	

Form No. 13.

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton China

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
September 21	228	W. D. Brewster Feking	Intelligence's case		
"	229	U. S. Consul General Shanghai	Report to forward despatch No 228		
"	230	Alexander Smalley New Bedford	Informing the death of Mr. Smalley.		
"	231	Collector of Customs New York	Invoice		

W. D. Brewster
U. S. Consul

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at Camden for the Quarter ending September 30th, 1896:

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Inclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
D. A. Bailey Consul	1	Hong Kong June 30 th	July 2 nd	Standing over charge of office			
J. Lindley Acty.	2	" " July 3 rd	" 4	Taking	" "		
Consul General	3	Shanghai June 29 th	" 5	Certification of Invoices			
U. S. Minister	4	Peking " 13	" "	Remission of the Tobacco & Consul			
" " "	5	" " "	" "	Interfactor's case			
Nam-hoi Magistrate	6	Canton July 5	" "	Charge against Happers's writer			
" " "	7	" " "	" "	" " "	" "		
Vicary	8	" " 6	" 6	In relation to correspondence of private citizen of Am with ^{Chinese} Am ^{Am with Am}			
"	9	" " 7	" 7	" " Mr. Chock's case			
Nam-hoi Magistrate	10	" " 8	" 8	" " Happers's letter			
"	11	" " 10	" 10	" " "	" "		
"	12	" " "	" "	" " "	" "		
"	13	" " 14	" 14	" " "	" "		
TOTAL							

U. S. Consul.

NOTE.—Consular officers are not authorized to pay postages or other charges on letters or packages addressed to them, with a view to charge them to the United States, unless they bear on their envelopes evidence of official character, as emanating from some of the Executive Departments, or from some of the legations or consulates, or officers of the United States in foreign countries. Such charges or postages, if paid by consular officers, are not to be included in their accounts for postage against the Department of State. This form, with the blanks properly filled, is to be sent, with the dispatch including each quarterly postage account, to the Secretary of State. Care should be taken not to note the amount of postage paid on each letter. (See Circular Nos. 33 and 37 of 1883.)

FORM NO. 12.

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at Canton for the Quarter ending September 30, 1876.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Inclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
Stoffo	14	Canton July 18 th	July 18 th	In relation to statement of the Chinese emigrants to San Francisco			
Russell & Co	15	" " "	" "	Asking information regarding to the Consulate of Hong Kong			
Acting Consul	16	Hong Kong " 20	" 20	Forwarding box of Stationery			
G. Nye	17	Canton " 21	" 21	Concerning claims held against him by Hongqua			
"	18	" " "	" "	" " " "			
Consul General	19	Shanghai " 17	" 26	In relation to Christian name of the Silver for Consulate of Hong Kong			
Consul	20	Hankow " "	" "	Standing over charge of office to F. D. Buol			
F. D. Buol	21	" " "	" "	Taking " " "			
Consul General	22	Shanghai " "	" "	Account for transcribing despatches			
State Department	23	Washington June 19	Aug. 7	Appropriations for Diplomatic and Consular service			
Stoffo	24	Canton Aug 7	" "	Customs will be closed for the Birth day of the G. Consuls			
Préfet	25	" " "	" "	In relation to Al Chuk's case			
Yam hor	26	" " 7	" "	" " " discharge & official letter			
Total.....							\$

U. S. Consul.

NOTE—Consular officers are not authorized to pay postage or other charges on letters or packages addressed to them, with a view to charges them to the United States, unless they bear on their envelopes evidence of official character, or are accompanied by a receipt from the proper authorities of the United States in foreign countries. Such charges or postage, if paid by consular officers, are not to be included in their accounts for postage against the Government of Spain. This form, with the blanks properly filled, is to be sent, with the dispatches, including each quarterly postage account, to the Secretary of State. Care should be taken

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at Canton, for the Quarter ending 30th September, 1866.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
Department of State	27	Washington June 30	Aug 7	In relation to the nomination of a Vice Consul			
Hankow	28	Canton Aug 9	"	"	"	Hopkins letter	
U. S. Minister	29	Peking June 15	"	"	"	" the protection of ship wrecked persons & property	
Hankow	30	Canton Aug 8 th	" 8 th	Russell & Co vs Lau A Kong			
Hopkins Tran	31	" " 13	" 13	Handing over charge of office			
" Chan	32	" " " "	" " "	Taking	"	"	
Consul General	33	Shanghai " 7	" 19	Payment for transcribing despatches			
U. S. Consul	34	Hong Kong " 16	" "	Assuming charge of office			
" "	35	" " 18	" 21	Giving protection to Chinese women from Sanf. Ling Chai			
Commissioner of Customs	36	Canton " 23	" 23	Regarding death of Thomas & Duvette an Am Citizen			
" "	37	" " 24	" 24	"	"	"	
U. S. Minister	38	Chito " 15	" 30	Charge against the Intelligents			
Viceroy	39	Canton Sept 3	Sept 3	In relation to Ad. Chao's case			
TOTAL							8

U. S. Consul.

NOTE.—Consular officers are not authorized to pay postage or other charges on letters or packages addressed to them, with a view to change them to the United States unless they bear on their envelopes evidence of official character, as emanating from some of the executive Departments, or are upon official business, or from some of the legations or consulates, or officers of the United States in foreign countries. Such charges or postage, if paid by consular officers, are not to be included in their accounts for postage against the Department of State. This form, with its blanks properly filled, is to be sent, with the despatch enclosing each quarterly postage account, to the Secretary of State. Care should be taken to note the amount of postage paid on each letter. (See Circulars Nos. 35 and 37 of 1865.)

[Form No. 12.]

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at Canton for the Quarter ending 30 September, 1896.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
Ramond: (Bishop)	40	Hong Kong 3 Sept.	Sept. 5	Asking information regarding marriage of one Murray to his daughter.			
Treasurer Department	41	Washington June 20	" 5	Salary account of Intendant			
"	42	" " "	" "	" " " " " " " "			
B. C. Henry	43	Canton Sept 9	" 9	Invitation to give to looking			
D. Freeman	44	" " 5	" 10	" " " " " " " "			
U. S. Consul	45	Canton " 5	" "	" " " " the death of J. Demetrio			
Ramond:	46	Hong Kong " 11	" 13	" " " " marriage of Frank Murray.			

C. L. S. Consul

...



Mr. Belmont-
ACK. 12 C. 22
U.S. Consulate at Canton



18th October 1876

C. P. Lincoln to State Department D.C.
Washington D.C.

Subject

Rent and Miscellaneous expense account

No 23

U. S. Consulate at
Canton 18th October
1875

Hon John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith
the Rent and Miscellaneous expense account
for the 3rd quarter 1875, Total amount of
same being \$222.⁸⁰/₁₀₀, per vouchers from
one to eight inclusive, enclosed.

Finding a purchaser of the Draft
@ 3% premium I ^{have} drawn on the Hon Secretary
of State at 15 days sight, acceptance waived,
for 215 ³¹/₁₀₀ dollars, for which amount, at 3%
premium, I realized \$222.⁸⁰/₁₀₀, to balance
account.

// Exchange voucher No 1, enclosed herewith.
Trusting the account and vouchers will
reach the Department in due course and be
found in order.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant
O. J. Linsley
U. S. Consul

Enclosures.

Rent and Miscellaneous account
with vouchers from one to eight.

a copy -
JPH

No. 24.

Canton -

Rec'd 20-Dec-76

20 Oct. 76 -

Lincoln, Conn.

ACK DEC. 22

Subject -

Annual Report, with Fiscal Statements
ending 30 September 1876.

Referred to Statistical Bureau.

21 Dec. 76 -

ABC

71225



Mr Wood

U. S. Consulate at

Canton 27th Nov. 1876

C. P. Lincoln to Department of State



Subject

Acknowledging of Department Circular 71225

248

11²⁵

U S Consulate at
Canton 27th November
1876

Hon John L. Caldwell
Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of Department Circular,
No 6, and accompanying Executive
Order of 8th August, modifying
Paragraphs 495 and 496 of the Con-
sular Regulation &c. &c.,

Your instruction as to noting these
modifications, in the copy of the Consular
Regulations, at this Office, will be com-
plied with.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your obedient servant

C. P. Lucey
U. S. Consul.

Mr Wood
Rec March 12
U.S. Consulate at
Canton Jan 4th 1877



W.P. Lincoln

Vol. 8

Canton

Jan 1, 1877.

June 30, 1882

Department
Washington D.C.

Warrens expenses
to 1876

73
30
30
133

243
123
120

Mr Wood

Dear Sir,

U.S. Consulate at

Canton Jan. 4th 1877

W.P. Lincoln

U.S. Consul

to State Department

Washington D.C.

Subject

Rent & Miscellaneous expense
account for 4th quarter 1876

N^o 26

U.S. Consulate at
Canton January 4th
1874

Hon John L. Cadwalader
First Assistant Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith, the Rent and Miscellaneous expense account, for the 4th Quarter 1876, with vouchers from one to five, (5) to sustain same.

Total amount of same \$316.00.

I have the honor to state that on the 3^d instant, I draw draft on the Hon^g Secretary of State for said amount, plus \$4.32, loss by exchange,

21 (2%), on sale of same, as per enclosed
exchange voucher.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant
C. P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

Enclosure

~~Part A~~ Miscellaneous expense accounts
for 4th quarter 1876

Mr. Mod



ack 711 ch 15

U.S. Consulate at

No 27

Constantin Jan 4th 1877

C. P. Lincoln to Department of State

Subject: Returns for 4th quarter 1876

257

11th 27

U.S. Consulate at
Canton January 4th
1877

Hon John L Cadwalader
First Assistant Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit
herewith returns following to wit

Quarterly- 1st Digest of Invoice Book, 4th 2nd 1876 stat
2nd Register of Official Letters recd. " " rec
3rd " " " " recd. " " do

Semi Annual- 4th Abstract of Passports received do
during the six months ending Dec 1876

Annual- 5th Names of persons employed at rec
the Consulate

6th Aggregate of fees received do

There have been neither arrivals nor



Departures of American vessels at this
port during the 4th quarter 1876

Trusting these returns will reach
you in due course and be found in order
I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

C. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

Enclosures

1st Digest of Service book

2nd Register of official letters received

3rd " " " " " sent

4th Abstract of passengers received

5th Names of persons employed at the Consulate

6th Aggregate of fees received



Mr Wood
Canton
U.S. Consulate at

No 28

Canton 5th March 1877.

C. P. Lincoln

U.S. Consul

} to State Department

Washington D.C.

Subject - Address of dispatches

270

U. S. Consulate at
No 28 Canton 5th March
1877

Hon J. A. Campbell
3rd Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to own receipt
of your dispatch No 15 of 22nd Dec.

You advise me that I in-
variably give the wrong address
to my dispatches.

Not being in possession of a
copy of the Rules of the Department,
I was fully of the impression, that
in following the example of my
predecessors, by addressing my
dispatches to the First Asst Secy,

S

I was complying with paragraph
90. of the Consular Regulations^{to}
which you call my attention.

By the same mail that brought
your dispatch I received a copy
of the "Congressional Directory" in
which I find the Rules of the
Department place this Consulate
under your charge.

I regret much the erroneous
address of my dispatches should have
caused you any inconvenience.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant
Charles Lincoln
U. S. Consul.

Mr Wood
Acting Secy &
U.S. Consulate at Canton

7th April 1877.

#29

Charles P. Lincoln to Department of State
Washington D.C.

Subject.

Rent & Miscellaneous Expense account and
vouchers.

299

U. S. Consulate at
No 29. Canton 5th April 1877.

Hon James A. Campbell.
3rd Asst Secretary of State
Washington.
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith
the rent and Miscellaneous expense account
for 1st quarter 1877, and voucher to sustain same
herewith.

By paid Rent of Consular building as per voucher No 1.	\$100.00
" " Postage	6 "
" " Stationary Voucher No 2	6.20
" " Chinese letters " 3	45.00
" " Record Books " 4	3 "
" " Binding Letters " 5	1.50
To Draft on Hon Secretary of State @ 15 days &c	\$165.48
" Premium realized on sale of same @ 4% as per voucher No 1	6.22
	<u>\$ 161.70</u> <u>\$161.70</u>

I drew draft dated 5th instant @ 15 days
sight; as per above account for \$165.48 on the Hon.
Secretary of State and sold same as per enclosed
Exchange Voucher No 1 to the Hong Kong and Shang-
hai Banking Corporation of Hong Kong at a premium
of

of 4%, realizing as premium the sum of \$5.22 to
balance account

Trusting the enclosed will reach the
Department in due course and be found in
order

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant
Charles Lincoln
U. S. Consul:

Enclosure Rent and Miscellaneous expense account
and vouchers

Mr Wood
Ack please &
U. S. Consulate at Canton
7th April 1877.
17th 30
Charles P. Linscott to Department of State
Washington D C
Subject
Returns for 1st quarter 1877.

7230

U. S. Consulate at
Canton 7th April 1877.

Hon James A Campbell
— 3rd Asst Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith
the following official returns for 1st quarter 1877.
to wit

- 1/ 1st Digest of Invoice Book
- 2/ 2nd Register of Official Letters received
- 3/ 3rd " " " " sent
- 4/ 4th Arrivals & Departures of American Vessels
having occurred during this quarter
requiring a report as per form 121, none is
made -

Hoping the enclosed will reach the
Department in due course and be found in
order.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

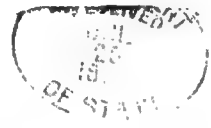
Charles P. Lincoln
U. S. Consul.

Enclosures

- 1/ *Digit of Invoice book* *stat*
- 2/ *Register of Letters received* *file*
- 3/ *" " " sent* *ds*
- 4 *Arrivals & Departures of Am vessels* *Tai*



Mr Wood
at July 21



U.S. Consulate at
Canton 12th May
1877

U.S. Consul to State Department
Washington
D.C.

Subject
Acknowledging receipt of Depart-
ment Circulars Nos 7, 8, and 9.

300

U. S. Consulate at
Canton 12th May
1877

87-31
Hon. J. A. Campbell
3rd Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to
acknowledge receipt of Depart-
ment Circulars 87-7, 8, and 9

I am Sir

Your obedient servant
Charles Lincoln
U. S. Consul



Mr Wood

August 20

U.S. Consulate at

Canton 14th May

1877

U.S. Envoit to Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Subject-

Acknowledging receipt of dispatch
of 12th March 1877.

301

Me 32. United States Consulate
Canton 14th May
1877.

Hon. Mr. Mr. Ewart
Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your despatch of 12th March advising me of your appointment to be Secretary of State

Allow me to offer you my congratulations and to express my earnest wishes for a successful administration of your official duties

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant
Charles F. Lincoln
Consul for the United States



Ask to see you



No 33

*United States Consulate at
Canton 25th May 1877.*

*C. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to ask July 20
State Department
Washington
D. C.*

Subject-

*Report regarding the forts of King-
Chow (Hoi Chow) on the island of Hainan
and Pak Hoi on the main-land, within
this Consular district, recently opened
to foreign trade.-*

19233

U. S. Consulate at
Canton 25th May
1877.

Hon. J. A. Campbell
3rd Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the ports of Kiung Chow (Hoi How) on the Island of Hainan and Pak Hoi on the mainland, within this Consular district, recently opened to foreign trade.

I left this port on board the U. S. S. "Ashuelot" kindly placed at my service by Rear Admiral Reynolds, on the 19th ultimo.

Arrived at the port of Kiung Chow (Hoi How) distant in a south-westerly direction about three hundred (300) miles, on the 21st.

There are two routes from Canton to Hoi How; One known as the inshore and more dangerous

072.

2

account of the intricate passage among numerous islands. The other, the outside or direct route.

The island of Hainan forms one of the departments of the Kwang Tung Province and is the most southerly portion of the Chinese Empire. Its greatest length from north east to south west is about one hundred and sixty (160) miles, its width being from seventy (70) to one hundred (100) miles.

It is separated from the mainland by Hainan Straits. These straits, from twelve (12) to fifteen (15) miles in width, connect by the most direct route from Canton, the Chinese Sea with the Gulf of Tong King (Tonquin).

The port of Wei How is on the northern side of the island and is reached soon after entering the straits from the east.

The harbor is far from a desirable one, in many respects. Ships of ordinary draft are compelled to anchor in the

the straits about two (2) miles from shore and full four (4) miles from the Customs house and business portion of the city. They are thus exposed on all sides to the violent winds frequently experienced here. Captains who have visited Hoi An, however, express the opinion, that properly equipped vessels could ride out a typhoon or gale of wind without incurring more than ordinary risk, the holding & ground being pronounced good.

Typhoons frequently pass over Hainan, but the natives say, usually give ample warning of their approach. None of unusual severity have been experienced during the past three or four years.

It is impossible at low tide for any, but the smallest sampans to go to or from the shipping, there being a sand-spit nearly one mile in width, between the anchorage and mouth of a small estuary leading to the city.

Small lighters are used for landing
and

4

and embarking cargo. As the business of the port increases and exigencies arise, doubtless more suitable cargo boats will come into use.

Tides are very irregular. During the greater portion of the year, the ebb and flow is but once in twenty-four hours. The rise and fall averaging \approx about eight feet.

Hoi How is the principal place of business on the island and is similar in appearance to other Chinese towns. The majority of buildings are of brick and fairly well built.

Its inhabitants number about ten thousand (10,000) and are evidently of the poorer classes when compared with the business people of Canton.

The principal industries are junk building, rope and basket making, dyeing, with numerous rice mills and several small silver smelters. The manufactures in fact, are very limited.

When the port was formally opened (April 1st 1875) by the establishment of the Maritime Customs and H. B. M. Consulate.

Consulate

Consulate, none were sanguine of its speedy development as a commercial port, but have been agreeably surprised at ^{the} rapid increase of trade.

The readiness with which the native merchants avail themselves of the advantages offered by steamers to transport their merchandise, is very noticeable. Having become convinced that this new feature is not of a temporary ^{nature}, they seem most willing to enter into business relations with the foreigner.

The principal export and staple production of the island, is unquestionably sugar. The three northern districts produce by far the greater portion. Large quantities are annually shipped to Hong Kong, Canton, Swatow, and other ports.

The shipment of this product in foreign bottoms during the year just closed is one hundred & sixteen thousand three hundred and sixty seven piculs or 15. 476. 811. pounds valued

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valued at Two hundred thirty thousand, eight hundred and sixty two (230862) taels or 325,000 dollars.

This sugar is well suited for refining purposes and doubtless the trade is capable of further expansion.

It is reported to me that a vessel or vessels are expected to load at Hoï-Hoi within a few weeks, direct for the United States.

It is also said that owing to the increased demand and additional facilities for transportation, since the opening of the port, greater attention is being given to the production of this staple and that the quantity produced will be greatly augmented.

The total value of exports of native produce, in foreign vessels, to Hong Kong, Canton, Swatow, and Phung Lai, for the nine (9) months ending January 1st 1877, consisting of betelnut, ground nut cake, leather, sesamum seeds, tallow, peas, raw wild silk, grass cloth.

grass-cloth &c. is Taels Three hundred
sixteen thousand, four hundred
and eleven (316,411) (\$469,226.)

The chief imports are Opium,
white and grey shirtings, T cloths,
Drills, quick silver and safety
matches. The total value of foreign
goods imported in foreign vessels
during the nine months ending
January 1st 1877 is Taels 304,443 value
of native goods from Hong Kong
Swatow and Shanghai for
same period is Taels 64,582 making
the total trade in foreign
bottoms for the nine months, Taels 369,025
or \$953,383.33.

Some Fifty barrels of California
flour was quite recently imported
and met with ready sale to the Na-
tives who use it in the manufacture of
confectionery.

The trade in fine goods and other
foreign importations would rapidly
increase but for the imposition of im-
moderate taxes in addition to the regular
Haikwan duty paid the Maritime Customs.

There

2

These duties increase as goods are conveyed inland, thereby placing them beyond the reach of the many who would gladly purchase at reasonable rates—

The accompanying tables marked A B C & D show the trade of the port as follows. A, the ~~exports~~ exports, B, the imports, C, the navigation and D, the prices current of a few of the articles of trade. From table C, it will be observed that no United States vessels have as yet entered the port.

Tables A and B show only the actual imports and exports in foreign bottoms, therefore must not be taken as representing the total business or trade of the port, as the greater part of such trade is still carried on in the native craft.

The Commissioner of Customs kindly furnished me with the information that the total duties collected at the Maritime Customs for the year just closed, amounted to Fifty two thousand Taels. That the imports of treasure for nine months, was seventy two thousand and eighty five

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five Taels and the exports for same period, Thirty seven thousand five hundred and seventy nine Taels;

England and Germany are as yet, the only countries represented by Consular officers, Hon B. M. Acting Consul, representing both Governments.

Only one foreign business house has as yet been established.

The City of Kuing-Chow derives its importance from the fact of its being the Prefectural or Governmental City of Hainan.

It is distant in-land from Hoi An about four miles. Its population numbers about Ten thousand (10,000).

The general appearance of the City is older and more dilapidated than Hoi An. The route connecting these Cities is in very good order, being paved the greater portion of the distance, with granite slabs. Chairs, Pongies and Wheel barrows are the usual means of transit; the latter evidently being the most popular. The fair over this route on the last named vehicle being

being Thirty (30) cash or three (3) cents

We visited this city for the purpose of paying our respects to the Native officials (Tou-tai and Prefet) who received us with due courtesy. We were informed by these officials that the estimated population of the island is One million (1,000,000). That the central and mountainous portion, is inhabited by aborigines or savages, to the number of Forty thousand. - That the island was first permanently settled during the Sing dynasty, about the year A.D. 1,000.

The greater part of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. - Rice is raised on much of the low land but in quantities insufficient to meet the wants of the people.

The Tou-tai jurisdiction, extends over the entire island, also over Liu Chow-Fu on the mainland.

Hoi-On is a small town on the opposite side of the straits. The anchorage and harbor, in case of Typhoons, better somewhat, than at Hoi-Hou, sufficient depth of water for ordinary draft vessels

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to anchor within one mile of shore.

The business town to all outward appearance, is nothing more than a small fishing village -

About two miles in-land, is Voi-On proper, a walled city, its general appearance indicates extreme age and neglect; within its walls no mercantile business is transacted, two or three petty officials and a few inhabitants comprise the population -

The principal export from Voi-On as in the case of Voi-Vou, is sugar, the estimated exportation for the past season being Two hundred thousand (200,000) piculs. A considerable portion is now sent to Voi-Vou for shipment in foreign vessels.

The imposition of double duties on this exportation, is a serious drawback to the further development of trade -

The Native Customs require a duty of twenty (20) cents upon each picul of Brown Sugar, sent to Voi-Vou; there, the Maritime Customs add a further tax of eighteen and one half (18½) cents per picul when reshipped in foreign vessels

vessels, making a total duty paid on each pint of thirty five and one half ($35\frac{1}{2}$) cents.

If *Hoi An* could be made a dependency of *Hoi An*, merchants could make purchases and load or discharge cargo there on paying only the Maritime Customs dues.

Pak Hoi is distant from *Hoi An* one hundred and twenty miles, situated at the north east end of *Tong King* (*Tonkin*) gulf.

Passing in a westerly direction through the *Hainan* straits, we enter the Gulf of *Tong King*, where the course leads in a north-westerly direction, to *Swan-Tow head* - This is a prominent land mark, some three hundred (300) feet in height, near the entrance to *Pak Hoi* harbor.

In the gulf, about thirty miles from *Pak Hoi*, are the islands of *Chai-Yuen* and *Hai-Chew*. These are from four hundred to five hundred feet in height.

The latter and larger, is five miles long, by three miles wide. It is nominally a Chinese possession, but apparently abandoned

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abandoned ^{by} the government. -

Several French Priests reside here, who have labored assiduously among the inhabitants, who number about five thousand. Fifteen hundred of them, are it is claimed, believers in the Catholic faith. The island is well cultivated, producing from six thousand to eight thousand piculs of sugar, besides quantities of rice, Chinese medicine &c. all of which find a market at Pak Hoi.

Soon after passing Trai Chew, & Kwan Tow head is sighted. On rounding this, lines of large fishing stakes securely held by immense bamboo ropes, are passed. These greatly inconvenience and endanger shipping, as they extend out from shore, nearly one and one half miles and occupy the deepest water. Means should be adopted to cause the removal of a portion of them.

The anchorage is bounded on the south and east, by a sandy beach, and on the north by a sand bank which

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which extends in a westerly direction, beyond Kwan Taw headl.

Those who are able to judge, declare the harbor a safe one, in ordinary weather, being thus protected and the holding ground good.

Vessels drawing from 18, eighteen to (20) twenty feet, may anchor within one and one half miles from the business portion of the city and within three fourths of a mile of shore.

The rise and fall of the tide averages about thirteen feet, There is seldom more than one tide in twenty four hours. -

Pak Hoi appears more business-like and cheerful than Hoi Hoi, It is not walled and is principally made up of one street, running parallel with the shore, with business houses on either side. It is of quite modern date and has a thriving appearance. The street is well paved and of good width. The principal business houses number about sixty and there
make

make a fair display of merchandis-
The bulk of the trade is in cotton,
Piece-goods, Sugar, Opium, betel-
nut, Indigo, Cassia, Essential-
oils &c.

It is said the place owes its
existence and future prospects,
chiefly, to the diversion of trade
from the West river, which formerly
had an outlet, at Macoa and
Canton, but has found this place
of egress, to avoid the numerous
Customs barriers, along that stream.

Business is carried on with the
following places viz. Hainan, Hong
Kong, Canton, Swatow, Fokien,
Shanghai also Haifong, Anam,
Bankok, and Singapore.

The port having been so recently
opened to foreign trade, (1st April 1877)
little business has been transacted
with foreigners. - No foreign merchants
have as yet, established houses here.

It seems at present to be rather
a port for the landing and shipment
of cargo in transit, to and from
the

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The above named places than a market where any considerable merchandise is bought and sold. - The native merchants however, are of opinion that the introduction of steamers, for the transportation of their goods will aid materially in developing trade.

Business is greatly retarded by the inconvenience of obtaining means to make advances on goods, there being no Banking establishments here. Imports are usually sold on long credit while for exports cash is required. -

Business transactions are in Taels.

The United States Trade agent. Mexican dollars are here as at Hong Kong, taken at 7.17. At my request, the Viceroy will cause to be posted at their ports, copies of a proclamation recently reissued by him, declaring the value of the Trade Dollars and making it receivable for duties &c. (Translation of same here with Enclosure C.)

There were a large number of junks in-port

17

in port, delivering and taking in cargo from and for the places with which the principal trade is carried on. - Many of these, having taken on part of their cargo at neighbouring ports, were here to fill up and obtain their clearance from the Customs, they being required to pay duties and clear at the Native Customs at Pak Vei, though loading at adjacent ports. -

Lien Chew Yu, distant about twenty miles, being the Prefectural city of the district in which Pak Vei is situated, no prominent Native officials except the Superintendent of Customs, reside at Pak Vei. This official not long since returned from the United States, where he had been in charge of young men sent by the Chinese Government to be educated in New England. While dining with him, he expressed great admiration for the United States. Shouted us letters recently received from a son, now in Massachusetts, in which the son stated he had cut off his cue and

18

and donned ^{European} ~~European~~ dress and desired to become an American boy, urging his father to come at once with family to America.

Liu Chow is one of the principal markets for foreign goods landed at Pak-Hoi. Its inhabitants number about sixty thousand.

Goods are transported to Liu Chow over land, also by boat, a small stream finding its outlet at the eastern terminus of Pak-Hoi bay, being navigable for small boats to and beyond that city.

I sent by courier, to the Prefect at Liu Chow, a letter from the Viceroy, notifying him of my visit and its object. Upon receipt of this, he sent an invitation to visit him, accompanied with proposal to place at our service, Chairs, escort &c. The weather being exceedingly sultry, and the distance requiring two days to make the trip, due thanks for the courtesy were returned and the invitation declined.

The gentleman connected with the Maritime Customs and A. B. M. Consulate

at

21

Enclosures

- ✓ - A- Table showing exports from Hoi An.
- ✓ + B- " " Imports to " "
- ✓ - C- " " the navigation
- ✓ - D- " " prices current
- ✓ - E- Copy of proclamation issued by Viceroy
declaring value of U. S. Trade Dollar

Statement showing the amount and value of the principal exports from the port of Kiang Choo (Hoi How) for the year ending April 1st 1877.

Description of Goods	Quantity	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total	
						Quantity	Value
Betel nuts	Piculs	"	1,181	618	324	2,123	14,394
Ground nut cake	"	"	534	648	6245	7,427	7,371
Leather	"	136	552	1,410	372	2,470	29,311
Siamum nuts	"	39	7,055	3,397	2,449	12,940	33,415
Sugar - Brown	"	3,599	38,640	22,511	2,1002	85,752	148,653
" - White	"	1536	19,144	7,711	2,224	30,615	82,809
Tallow - Animal	"	"	267	1,227	352	1,846	10,209
						Total Value	320,562
							454,061.34

Statement showing the amount and value of the principal imports
at the port of Kwang Choo (Hoi An) for the year ending April 1st 1897

Description of Goods	Quantity	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total		Value Dollars
						Quantity	Value	
Opium	Piculs	107	179	304	69	659	222533	31056680
Straw - Grey	"	950	2191	2587	1872	7600	11907	1660670
" - White	"	1785	5287	3341	2569	12982	29887	4168840
T. Goods	"	1538	6153	9630	3738	21059	25400	3542538
						Total value	289727	40408228

Statement showing the navigation of the port of Hong Kong
(Kiang Chow) for the year ending April 1st 1897.

Flag	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British	8	1998	10	5518	9	4363	4	1219	31	13097
German	"	"	2	1560	3	2337	3	2331	8	6228
French	"	"	1	801	"	"	"	"	1	801
Danish	"	"	2	1760	"	"	"	"	2	1760
Total	8	1998	15	9639	12	6699	7	3880	42	21886

D

Table showing the price current of a few of the principal articles of export at the port of Kuing Chow (V. 4 or 400)

Goods		Price
Sugar White 1	per picul (133 1/2 ^{lb})	\$ 5.70
" " 2	"	5.25
" Brown 1	"	3.25
" " 2	"	3.15
Ground nut cake	"	2.10
" " Oil	"	6.10
Raw tied silk, yellow	"	135.00
Fish lines "	"	350.00
Tallow	"	8.80
Indigo	"	2.30
Leather	"	17.00

Lin a bearer of button of the first rank,
 President of the Board of War and
 Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, issues this
 proclamation for general information.
 It is known that in the Province of
 Canton, the foreign dollars in use
 among the people have long been in
 circulation, and are considered
 to be very convenient. When in the
 12th year of T'ung Chi (1874) there
 arrived at Hong Kong, newly made
 American ~~American~~ Dollars called
 Trade Dollars; The British Consul
 Robertson, addressed a communica-
 tion, requesting officers to be sent to
 examine into these dollars, upon which,
 the late Viceroy Sui, and the Imperial
 Commissioner of Customs, sent officers
 to have these Trade Dollars examined
 and assayed, in order to compare it
 with the Hai Kuan pay-see silver.
 and it was found to possess $\frac{89.5}{100}$ of
 pure silver, so that 111 Taels and 6
 mace of these dollars, are equal to 100.
 Taels of Hai Kuan pay-see, A written
 statement of this has been drawn up.

a

joint proclamation was issued by the late Vicoy, Governor of the province, and the Voppe, authorizing these dollars to go into general circulation and duties to be paid with them valued according to the assay already made.

But since the proclamation issued before ^{may} not be fully known to the generality of people it becomes necessary to issue another proclamation for general information.

All of you merchants, soldiers and other people are hereby to know, that the Trade Dollars, have been examined and assayed by officer deputed by Government, that it may be used to pay duties and for general circulation, you need not have hesitation and doubts. If rogues should come to counterfeit these dollars, they shall be arrested and severely dealt with.

Let each tremblingly obey and oppose not this special proclamation.

Issued on the 9th day of the 3rd month of 2nd year of Kwang sui (3rd April 1876)

True Copy
H. C. Cheung
U. S. Interpreter



Mr Hood

July 3^d

U.S. Consulate at

No 34 Canton 30th May 1877

C. P. Lincoln U.S. Consul to

Department of State

Washington

D.C.

Subject

Acknowledging receipt of
despatch of 22nd March

308

U. S. Consulate at
Canton 30th May
1877
81034

Hon^r J. A. Campbell
3rd Asst. Secy of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowl-
edge the reception of Department
despatch of 22nd March, advising
me of the appointment of Hon^rable
Frederick W. Seward, to be Assistant
Secretary of State, and that he has
entered upon the duties of that office

I am

Sir

Your obedient servant
Charles F. Lincoln
U. S. Consul



Mr Wood

ack July 20

U. S. Consulate at Canton

No 35

30th May 1877

C. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to

Department of State

Washington

D. C.

Subject

Acknowledging receipt of Department
dispatch of date 20th February.

309.

U.S. Consulate at
 Canton 30th May 1877
 11^o 35

Wm. J. A. Campbell
 3rd Asst. Secy of State
 Washington
 D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of Circular letter of 20th February, to U.S. Consular Officers in China, advising them that it is deemed desirable, the Legation at Peking, should furnish from time to time, authentic and official information of the current correspondence at the several Consulates in China &c.

I have the honor to say that
 in

in accordance with the expressed wish, of W. E. Mr Seward, the present U. S. Minister at Peking, it has been for several months past, the practice of this Consulate, to furnish the information referred to, and that pursuant to such expressed wish and Department instructions, the practice will be continued.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your obedient servant
Charles L. Lincoln
U. S. Consul



Mr Wood

C.K. Aug 20



U.S. Consulate at

77² 36

Canton July 5th 1877

C. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to

State Department

Subject

Forwarding Rent and Miscellaneous
expense account for 2nd quarter 1877.

323

U. S. Consulate at
112 36 Canton July 6th 1877.

Hon. J. A. Campbell
 3rd Asst Secy of State
 Washington
 D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you
 herewith the Rent and Miscellaneous
 expense account for the quarter ending
 June 30th 1877 ^{per} accompanying vouchers -
 172 1- $\frac{3}{4}$ rent of Consular building \$150.

1. Postage	17.50
2. Stationery	10.25
3. Chinese	3.25
4. Chinese Writing	$\frac{45.00}{\$231.00}$

I have the honor to state that I drew
 draft on the Hon Secretary of State at 15.
 fifteen

fifteen days sight for the sum of
228 $\frac{7}{100}$ dollars, which draft I sold
to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation, at one per cent
premium, realising therefore the
sum of 230 dollars to balance, as
per Exchange voucher No 1 (enclosure
2706)

... Hoping this account will reach
you in due time and be found
correct

I have the honor to be Sir

Your obedient servant
C. J. Lovell

U. S. Consul

Enclosures No 1 Rent & Mails account

" 2, 3, 4 & 5 - vouchers

" 6 Exchange "



Mr Wood
ack. Aug 20
U. S. Consulate at



11237 Canton July 6th 1877
L. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to

State Department

Subject
Transmitting official returns for 2nd
Quarter 1877

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U. S. Consulate at
 Canton July 8th 1877.

Hon J. A. Campbell.
 3^d Asst. Secty of State
 Washington

D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith official returns for the quarter ending June 30th 1877. To-wit:-

First - Digest of Service Book, showing the value of declared exports to be, \$53778.49

Second - Register of official letters received -

Third - " " " " sent -

No deaths having occurred among the American residents, and no American vessel having arrived, or departed during said quarter, therefore no report as per forms

forms Nos 120 & 121.

Trusting these returns will reach
the Department in due course and be
found in order

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant
J. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Enclosures

1. Digest of Justice Book *W*
2. Register of letters received *W*
3. " " " sent *W*



*Ack. Copy to Treasury and copy
to Navy Dec 19 Oct*



97038

*U. S. Consulate at
Canton 14th August 1877
Ack Dec 15*

*C. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to
State Department
Washington
D. C.*

*Copy to Navy and
Treasury Oct. 20. 77*

Subject.

*Circulation of United States Trade
Dollar*

81238.

U. S. Consulate at
Canton 14th Aug. 1877.

To Hon. J. A. Campbell
3rd Asst. Secy of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following, regarding the circulation of the United States Trade Dollar in China.

It appears that soon after the first arrival of the Trade dollar at Canton (the Chinese port into which they were introduced) at the instance of the Hong Kong Colonial Government, the English Consul at this port requested the Chinese Local Authorities, to designate two or more Native Officials to act in conjunction with an English Consular Officer to make an assay of said coin. As a result the Trade dollar was declared to contain $896/1000$ pure silver (a fraction less than its actual fineness). A proclamation was then issued by the
Viceroy

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs or provinces,
(Kwang Tung and Kwang Si) declaring
the value of the dollar to be as above, and
making it receivable for Customs duties
etc. within his jurisdiction

This proclamation, it seems described
the coin as being "a new American Mexican
dollar"

As mentioned in my report to the
Department, of my visit to the new Ports
of Kiang-Chow and Pak Hoi (dispatch 17238)
I requested the Viceroy to cause copies of
this proclamation to be posted at these
new ports and also asked that the word
"Mexican" be erased or omitted, and
that it be described as bearing on the
obverse, a representation of a woman
encircled by stars holding in her hands
a spray of flowers. On the reverse a
representation of an eagle. To his enquiry
"why the omission of the word Mexican?"
I made answer that the Mexican
dollar was supposed to be coined in
the Republic of Mexico, Therefore called
'Mexican' that the Trade dollar was
an United States coin and should

no.

no more be called Mexican, than should the gold or silver coins of France, England or any other country, That the Trade dollar being an United States coin and as I believed, a purer and more desirable one than the Mexicans now received, I was interested in securing its general circulation, Therefore desired it to be so clearly described that the people would readily recognize it as an American, not Mexican coin. Soon after, I was informed by His Excellency, that the proclamation has been issued as requested.

Desiring to know the opinion of some the principal Bankers of Canton, regarding the Trade dollar, I invited them to the Consulate. To my enquiries they gave ready answers - said, although the Trade and Mexican dollars were of the same fineness, The former was heavier and as the workmanship was much finer, it was less liable to be counterfeited, therefore was preferred by business men. When asked if they would answer in writing, a communication containing similar interrogatories to the questions propounded, they at once exhibited

exhibited the suspicion I had anticipated encountering, expressing, fear that to answer in writing, might in some way, involve them.

One of the Local Officials, in reply to a communication on the subject, said, "He had been informed by the Bankers to whom he had applied "That the Trade dollar was well liked by the business men of Canton and was rapidly increasing in circulation and favor with the people".

On visiting the Commissioner of Customs, I learned he was in receipt of a despatch, dated, January 1876, from the Inspector General of Customs at Peking, stating, that, pursuant to the request of the British Minister, (Sir Thomas Wade) the Tsung Li-Yamen, had given direction that the new Mexican dollar (1873. 4. 5 &c be received for duties &c. at all the open ports, (111 Taels, 1 mace and 1 Candereen to equal 100 Taels, syces or pure silver) therefore their extended circulation.

If at Canton, where the subject has been brought to the attention of the Authorities and their action in consequence, results in so increasing the circulation of the
Trade

Trade dollar why will not the same result be attained by similar efforts in every province throughout the Empire where foreign coins are in circulation?

It can not be otherwise! Especially will this result be reached if the Tsung Li-Yamen was induced to take the same action regarding the Trade dollar as was taken at the instance of Sir Thomas Wade, concerning the Mexican coin.

There certainly is no reason to believe objection would be made to issuing such instructions.

I am also of opinion that the circulation would be considerably augmented if the Paymasters in our Asiatic Squadron and in fact our Diplomatic and Consular officers in China, were directed, when disposing of Government drafts, to receive the Trade instead of (as in nearly every instance) the Mexican dollars. There would be in such case for some time at least, i.e. a saving of from 1. to 3% in exchange, as Bankers at Hong Kong and Shanghai who usually purchase

purchase ~~checks~~ drafts, claim there is that difference in value on account of the present, more extended, circulation of the Mexican coin.

For some time I have been convinced that the new Mexican dollar in circulation here, could not be furnished in such quantities by a Country so internally disturbed as Mexico is and has been for several years and have been lead to believe that these dollars were not coined in Mexico, but were and are being minted in England.

The reply of a prominent English businessman made recently, to my attention that it was quite impossible for Mexico in her disordered and chaotic condition, to supply from her mints, the coins in such general circulation here, only tended to confirm the opinion as above expressed.

The Commissioner of Customs recently, to my inquiry, "why the British Minister's interest in the new Mexican dollar?" replied "I supposed, from the fact of their being minted in Birmingham!"

If an extended circulation of the
Trade

Trade dollar in China is to the best interest of our Government, it is needless for me to mention the deleterious effect upon such interest, by thus minting a coin which could not otherwise be put in competition. -

Trusting the above may be of interest to the Department.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

C. F. Lincoln
U. S. Consul.



11239

ack Dec 5 W. Wood.

U. S. Consulate at

Canton 4th October 1877

C. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul.

to State Department

Washington

D. C.

Subject - Rent & Miscellaneous expense account
for 3rd quarter 1877

360

U.S. Consulate at
Canton 4th October 1877

77-89

Hon J A Campbell
3rd Assistant Secretary of State
Washington
- D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Rent and Miscellaneous expense account for the quarter ending 30th September 1877 with vouchers from one to seven to wit:

Two thirds rent of Consular building	\$ 150.00
Postage	11.00
Stationary	20.60
" Chinese	7.50
Flags	38.00
Chinese writer	45.00
Blank forms	2.50
Binding Consular Letters	2.50
	<u>\$ 277.10</u>


I have the honor to state that I drew draft on the Hon Secretary of State at 15 days sight, acceptance ^{waived} for the sum

of \$271.67 and sold same to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at 2% premium, realizing therefor, the sum of \$277.10, to balance as per Exchange voucher No 1.


Trusting the account will reach the Department in due course, and be found correct.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

 U. S. Consul


 Enclosures

 { 1721 Rent & Miscellaneous expense acc.
 # 2 Vouchers 1721 to 7
 # 3 Exchange vouchers



97° 40

ack recd. 5 ^{11/2} Wood (DECEIVED)
JFC

U. S. Consulate at

Canton 4th October 1877

C. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to
State Department
Washington
D. C.

Subject - Returns for 3rd quarter 1877

361

77240 U.S. Consulate at
Canton 4th October 1877

Hon J. A. Campbell
3rd Asst-Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Official returns for the Quarter ending 30th September 1877. following to-wit:

- 1st Digest of Invoice book showing the value of ~~declared~~ exports to be. \$ 205,209.89
- 2nd Register of Official tellers received
- 3rd " " " " Sent
- 4th Arrival and Departure of American vessels
- 5th Return of Deceased American Citizens

Trusting these returns will reach the Department in due course and be found in order

I have the honor to be

Sir

Yours obedient Servant
C. J. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Enclosures

- 1st Digest of Invoice book, showing the value
of declared exports to be \$205,209.89
- 2nd Register of Official letters received
- 3rd " " " " sent
- 4th Arrival & Departure of American vessels
- 5th Returns of deceased American Citizens

Form No. 21.

VES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with *Charles F. Preston*,
U. S. Consul at *Batou*, from *July 1st* to *September 30th*, inclusive.

DATE OF DEATH.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
16	<i>Charles F. Preston</i>	<i>Antwerp N.Y.</i>		<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>Unknown.</i>	

The deceased was a missionary at this port where he had resided for the past twenty two years.
Died at Hong Kong while on his way to Swatow. Left no property here, except personal effects which are in possession of Mrs. Preston who with her family sail for the United States by next outward steamer *Pull. M. City of Peking.*

C. F. Preston
U. S. Consul.

Form No. 21.

VALUES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with *Charles P. Lincoln*, U. S. Consul at *Canton*, from *July 1st* to *September 30th*, inclusive.

DATE OF DEATH	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
<i>July 15</i>	<i>Charles T. Preston</i>	<i>Canton, N.Y.</i>		<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	

The deceased was a missionary at this port where he had resided for the past twenty two years. Died at Hong Kong while on his way to Swatow. Left no property here, except personal effects which are in possession of Mrs. Preston who with her family sail for the United States by next outward steamer P.M. O.P. City of Peking.

C. P. Lincoln
U. S. Consul.



Mr. Wood

U.S. Consulate at
Canton 10th Nov. 1877

Wm. H. Kelly Esq.

U.S. Consul General

Shanghai

will be coming

Sir

I have the honor to request you
to forward to the State Department, at
your earliest convenience, the enclosed
cover, containing my annual report on
the trade of this Consular district—

I am Sir

Your obedient servant

O. P. Linde

U. S. Consul



Mr Wood

ACK'd 23

U.S. Consulate at

Canton 27th Nov. 1877

C. P. Lincoln U.S. Consul to

State Department.

Washington

D. C.

Subject - Acknowledging receipt of
Department's despatch 870 of 16th
August

384

United States Consulate

7042

San Francisco 27th Nov 1877

Hon^{ble} J. A. Campbell

3rd Asst. Secy. of State

Washington

D.C.

Sir

I have had the honor to receive
Department despatch of August 15th
regarding the methods by which trade
with the United States can be most
judiciously fostered -

The subject shall have in the
future, as in the past, my best &
attention.

I have the honor to be

A Sir

Your obedient servant

C. P. Lincoln
U. S. Consul



Mr Wood.
Ack March 12



U.S. Consulate at

Canton 11th Jan'y 1878

C. P. Lincoln United States Consul

To State Department

Washington

D.C.

Subject

Rent & Miscellaneous expenses account

for 4th quarter 1877

401

U.S. Consulate at -
 Canton 11 Jan'y 1878

Hon. J. C. Campbell
 3rd Asst. Sec'y of State
 Washington
 D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to forward here-
 with the rent and Miscellaneous
 expense account for the 4th quarter
 1877 with vouchers from 1 to 7 with
 17⁹¹ Rent of Consular building - \$150.00

" 1 Postage	12.50
" 2 Stationary	9.90
" 3 " Chinese	2.00
" 4 Record Books	12.00
" 5 Binding Consular letters	15.00
" 6 Chinese writer	45.00

No 7-

7 1107 Blank forms

118
23770

I have the honor to state that I
drew draft on the Honorable Secretary
of State at 15 days sight, acceptance
waived, for the above named sum,
(\$ 23770), payable to my order, and
endorsed ^{same} to the order of Hon R. K.
Hoptkins, of Buffalo, New York -

Trusting the account and voucher
will reach the Department in due
course and be found correct

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant
C. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

Enclosure 1st Rest & Miss expense account
for 4th Quarter 1877
1102 Vouchers from 1 to 1107



Mr Wood
ack March 18



U.S. Consulate at

172⁴⁴ ~~73~~

Canton 11th Jan'y 1878

Charles P. Lincoln United States Consul

to State Department.

Washington

D.C.

Subject

Quarterly Returns for 4th quarter 1877

Annual " " " "

1105

U.S. Consulate at
170⁴⁴ 45 Canton 11th January
1878.

1 Hon^{ble} J. A. Campbell
3rd Assist. Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith returns following to wit,

Quarterly - 1st Digest of Invoices Book 4th quarter 77.

" 2nd Register of Official Utterances " " "

" 3rd " " " " " " " " " " "

Annual - 4th Names of persons employed at the
Consulate.

" 5th Aggregation of fees received
posting having occurred within this
Consular district to be reported
as per forms 1700 120 121 & 122, 12211
are

are enclosed—

Trusting these returns will reach
the Department in due course, and be
found in order—

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant
C. S. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

Enclosures

- 1st Digest of Service Books *for*
- 2nd Register of official letters received *for*
- 3rd " " " " sent *for*
- 4th Names of persons employed at the Consulate
- 5th Aggregate of fees received *for*

624.



711000
This explanation
Refers to the
Circular a circular



N^o 44⁵¹

London 26th Feb'y 78
and April 22

L. P. Lincoln to State Department
Washington
O. L.

Subject

Reply to Department's despatch
No 21 regarding the signing of
Miscellaneous expense vouchers

217

U.S. Consulate at
 Canton 26th Feb'y 1878
 No 44³

Hon. W. Hunter
 2nd Asst. Secty. of State
 Washington
 D.C.

Sir

I have had the honor to
 receive your despatch No 21. of
 the 15th Dec. saying that the
 vouchers in support of my last
 quarterly (3rd Qr. 1877.) account for
 miscellaneous expenses appear
 to have all been signed by Yü
 C. Chung. That as Mr Chung
 is only the Interpreter to the
 Consulate the Department is
 at a loss to understand he comes

to

to sign vouchers &c. &c.

I have the honor to state that the vouchers for ^{the} quarter referred to and for each quarter since my connection with the Consulate were signed by ^{the} persons purporting to have signed them.

In nearly every instance since and for the 3rd Qr. 1874. the miscellaneous expense vouchers have been signed as they were for the 3rd Qr. 1877. i.e. where the parties to sign were Chinese and could not write English and very few can. The Interpreter signed the voucher as a witness to the signature and then wrote in English the translation of the Chinese signature that the Department might know the

name

name of the parties to whom payments of money were made:

Regarding the rent vouchers signed by the Interpreter, I have the honor to say that the property used as a Consulate, since June 1876, to and including 4th Dec. 1877; is owned by his uncle D^r Fong, with whom the Interpreter resides, and for whom, being his only heir, he acts as agent, in collecting and receipting for rents &c.

Hoping the above will be entirely satisfactory to the Department.

I have the honor to be
Sir, Your obedient Servant.
P. Lincoln
U. S. Consul.



Mr. [unclear] 78
Ack July 25

U.S. Consulate at [unclear]

No 45²

Canton 17th April 1878.

C. P. Lincoln U.S. Consul to
State Department

Washington.

Subject:

Acknowledging receipt of Depart.
ment Circular of date 31st Jan'y, 1878.

432

U. S. Consulate at
Canton April 17th 1878.
11245

Hon^{ble} W^m Hunter
Second Asst Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

I have had the honor to receive
Department Circular letter of 31st Jan'y,
last, regarding shipments to the
United States, by persons abroad, of
old wearing apparel &c. and
advising me of the decision and
practice of the Treasury in such
cases

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant
C. J. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

*Given to foreign
June 6, 1878
as seen*
ack. July 2 *Wm. H. Wood*
U. S. Consulate at
Canton 19th April 1878.

C. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to



Department of State
Washington
D.C.

Subject

Account of Tornado at Canton

436

U.S. Consulate at
Canton 19th April 1898

Hon^{ble} W^m Hunter.

Second Asst Secy of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to report that on the 11th instant, Canton and vicinity was visited by a terrific Tornado causing great destruction of life and property.

That you may better understand its course, I send you herewith (marked enclosure 1) two small maps one of the Foreign Concession, a small island (Phamun) on which nearly all the foreign residents reside.

The

The other, of the City, the lines in red ink indicate the course traversed by the storm.

I am pleased to say, no foreigners were killed and no Americans suffered either in person or property.

The Consulate, situated on Shamien, designated on the map by a X in red ink also as Lot No. 21, being just beyond the path of the storm was unharmed.

Several natives in the employ of foreigners were killed on Shamien.

The escape from death or bodily injury is simply miraculous, as their residences came crashing down about their heads without a moment's warning.

The

The number killed in the Native City is believed to be at least Ten thousand (10,000). The street being so narrow, the work of removing the dead and debris progresses but slowly and will necessarily require several weeks. A pestilence is feared by some, as the weather is very hot and the stench from decomposed bodies is fearful in the city.

Fortunately for the foreign residents we have at this season, a south monsoon which relieves us from the disagreeable and unhealthy odors.

As inclosure 1722, I hand you clippings from the "China Mail" giving several accounts of the storm by different correspondents.

To show that we are favored

in this province with a considerate
and thoughtful Viceroy, I have
you as enclosure 3, translation of
a private note, received from His
Excellency, just after the storm,
and a copy of my reply.

As you doubtless ^{will} see telegrams
not giving full particulars, and it
being impossible to send this via
Shanghai, in time for first outgoing
mail, I send it direct and will
notify the Consul General.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant
C. J. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

Enclosures - No 1. Maps of Shanghai & Native
City. No 2 Clippings from China Mail No 3.
Translation of note from Viceroy & reply.

Clippings from "The China Mail"

CANTON.

A TERRIBLE TORNADO.

(From a Correspondent.)

CANTON, April 18, 1878.

The central portion of the settlement of Shamoen is a scene of devastation that it were hopeless to attempt adequately to depict in words; much more can the contrast be vividly drawn with the charming picture combining the comforts of family home with the beauties of Nature and the elegances of Art presented on the same favoured spot yesterday afternoon, as I beheld it from the deck of a steamer upon which some friends had embarked for the North. Descending as I then did upon its bosom, I shrink from a present recital of the sad revelation that but twenty hours have wrought upon the community. "But twenty hours!" say, the havoc that is so incomprehensible and awe-inspiring even in its mere eloquence, was wrought in but twenty seconds of time! In presence of this phenomenal manifestation of the power of the elements, let us hasten to acknowledge the great mercy that none of the foreign residents were killed or seriously injured;—a mercy, indeed, for that all escaped seems little short of a miracle. One family of the Irish locality was absent, most fortunately, it is said; since their usual sitting room was greatly damaged. Is it the tales of individual escapes that will thrill the ears of friends, must this evening give place to the broad features of a calamity so startling and appalling that we can only characterize it as one of Nature's most ruthless tragedies,—a tragedy, because beside the desolation to which we have already alluded, we already hear of the loss of several native lives.

But of its instruments and their broad effects, we have now to report; reserving particulars for to-morrow evening. Premising that it became obvious last evening that the S.W. monsoon of the past few days had charged the air with electricity and that at two changes of the tide during the twenty hours there was a succession of tempestuous squalls, our theory, drawn from previous observation and inquiry regarding meteorological phenomena and from the observation of several persons to-day as well as from existing visible indications, is, that a Tornado, bearing on its crest a huge Waterspout, burst and fell upon Shamoen, at the incoming of the tide this morn. The form and spiral action of a Waterspout were distinctly marked by one gentleman for some minutes as it approached with startling rapidity; as if, like an enormous bird of prey, it was coming in mid-air to swoop down upon its victims.

Thus it struck down upon the bund line of trees between Messrs Deacon & Co.'s residence and the British Consulate, uprooting more than half of the finest of them, and sweeping its way through to the houses and godowns in the direction of S.W. to N.E., left traces of its whirling pharao'er at various points between the first and second line of houses before passing to the creek and Chinese shops in the rear; the average breadth of its course being about 600 feet.

The following are the houses and silk godowns seriously damaged or quite demolished:—

Messrs Gibb & Co.'s late residence.

Messrs Gepp & Co.'s residence and godowns.

Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s residence.

Messrs Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s residence.

Messrs Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s silk godown, demolished.

Messrs Wm. Pastau & Co.'s residence.

Messrs Wm. Pastau & Co.'s silk godown, demolished.

Messrs Siemssen & Co.'s silk godown, demolished.

Messrs Thomas and Mercer's residence, somewhat injured.

Messrs Deacon & Co.'s residence, slightly injured.

Fully 100 trees have fallen, some lying from S.W. to N.E.; a few nearly S. to N.; some N. to S.; others about E. to W.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

CANTON, 11th April.

The morning had been stormy; thunder that pealed without ceasing for sometimes the space of a quarter of an hour. It was just about 3 p.m. when the thunder crashed forth from several quarters of the heavens at once, and then suddenly came such a peculiar rushing, buzzing noise as I had never heard before. After listening for a few moments, I went to the door to listen, thinking the *Powee* had just arrived and had met with some accident to her engine. But a strange sight met me. To the south-west was a towering mass of cloud, blackened apparently with myriads of birds, and moving towards Shamoen. I had only just time to close three windows when the air was darkened with leaves and branches of the trees and broken tiles. My windows began to break in all directions, and I stood expecting momentarily that the house would fall. In less than two minutes there was a lull, and feeling it safe to go out, I went to the back door and saw such a sight as I hope never to see again. The tornado was marching across the city, a pillar of a cloud, thick with dust and debris. In those two short mi-

notes Shameen and the city were ruined as if they had withstood a long siege. An old resident said to me to-night, "I have seen many bad typhoons in Ohfua and other parts, but in all my life I never witnessed anything so terrific as to-day." A clear line, one hundred and fifty yards in width, seems to have been drawn through the city, passing immediately over the bridge connecting the north side of Shameen with the Canal Road. The scene of desolation, as it appears from the top of a house by the Canal side, is past description. Indeed, it baffles not words alone, but thought. Over a wide area the houses are levelled to the ground, and a fire blazing furiously (Thursday night, 10 o'clock) amid the ruins. The number of dead that must be buried there is terrible to think of. The sight at the bridge was by far the most shocking. For about seventy yards on each side the crowded fleet of boats seem to have been just knocked to small pieces. It was heartrending in the extreme. I was not there till half an hour after the tornado had passed, but the canal was still covered with small pieces of wood so densely that the water was scarcely visible, and a large number of persons were still holding on to ruins of their boats to save their lives. It is believed that several hundreds of persons met their death at this spot. It is no use to detail the special cases that have come to my hearing, but it is a sad night for many who are the sole survivors of a whole boatful of relatives. Tong-cheong is dead, the amiable and portly tailor, who has been a favourite with foreigners for 18 years, and ten of his assistants are said to be buried with him under the ruins of his house. The Chinese shops for foreign stores are almost totally destroyed. Others will doubtless tell you of the terrible havoc on Shameen. Perhaps it is safe to say that one third of the trees are destroyed, and those of course the finest ones. It will take twenty years for the beautiful settlement to recover the position and reputation it has so deservedly enjoyed. But it is hard to write of it. I have seen more heart-rending sights and more of death this afternoon than in all my life before.

The tornado passed over Fati, Shameen and the Western suburbs of the City. A passenger on board the Canton steamer says:—"We saw it as we were going in, and Captain Cary called it a water-spout. It has left a path about 300 to 500 yards broad of complete devastation. Thousands of people must have been killed instantaneously on water and land. The eastern and western houses of Shameen are uninjured, except a few panes of glass, while the outside plaster of some is chopped as if a gang of coolies had been fighting with brick-bats and bamboos against it. . . . The Canal above and below the Bridge was chock-full of wreck, with dead boat-people under it and mixed with it. None of the mission houses in the City are injured; and only one foreigner is hurt, and that but slightly. Nearly one-half of the houses on Shameen are utterly uninhabitable, and several will have to be rebuilt from the foundation."

By the courtesy of the Officers of the steamer *Powan* we learn that the catastrophe occurred about half an hour before they arrived (say quarter to 3 o'clock).

Lots of sampans were lifted completely out of the water, and capsized. During the progress of the tornado vivid flashes of lightning were seen and a heavy thunder-storm, accompanied with rain, burst over the city. It appears to have worked its way through the city in a zigzag manner, carrying everything before it. The people on board the guard boats were observed cutting the air with their swords and firing guns to scare away the evil one. It is said that hail-stones fell, measuring 2 inches by three quarters of an inch; and however improbable this may appear we are assured on reliable authority that it is correct. Two fires occurred at the same time, and one was still burning when the *Lowan* left this morning. From Chinese sources we learn that about 2,000 Chinese have lost their lives, and a very much larger number have been injured. Such a catastrophe has never been known to occur before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

CANTON.

THE APPALLING CALAMITY.

April 15, Evening.

Profound as was the moral shock inflicted upon the community, no one fully conceived the extent of the calamity to the Chinese until yesterday; indeed, one of the supervening fires only occurred on Friday night.

But irrespective of that event, it is only gradually, as hour by hour and day by day the more ghastly features have become more palpable, as one horror after another has been revealed by the excavations among the debris of fallen buildings, that the destruction of life has, at length, fully impressed the mind by its magnitude. To-day no one limits the estimate of the lost below several thousands, and not a few persons suggest that the final count may reach ten thousand. I am myself inclined to accept this number, if the seriously injured in both town and country be included. There was almost continuous rain on Friday that, with the difficulty of getting assistance, prevented excavations of a generally effectual character; and such is the great number of fallen buildings that many days if not several weeks will still be required to complete the search for corpses.

Already all the makers of coffins in Canton and Honan have exhausted their resources, and neighboring towns have been resorted to for additional supplies. While mere mat coverings are being used for children.

As yet I have scarcely touched the particulars; but with such outlines as my previous two letters and this furnish, some conception of the suffering inflicted may be formed. And I may state that in my residence of forty years, comprising the periods of both the first and second war, I have not witnessed so profoundly saddening an impression upon the Chinese mind: for in hostilities there was always a self-asserting, resolute and defiant spirit, whereas the people generally are consciously chastened on this occasion by a direct rebuke of the Almighty.

SIR,—I send you a small contribution towards a history of whirlwinds.

The natives call the hurricane that passed over the Shameen with such disastrous effect on the 11th instant 掘尾龍 *Hei-tai-mi-lung*, literally "dig tail dragon."

The following is from an old history of Kwangtung (南越志):—

An old woman who lived in Ke Au (高要) picked up a very large egg on the river bank and took it home with her. After ten days a creature like a lizard came out of it. This creature she kept till it was full grown; and it requited her kindness by catching fish for her. When the old woman died, she was buried on the river bank, and the "dragon" blew up the waves and whirled round the sand, making a mound over her grave. This the natives of the place called *Hei-tai-mi-lung*. Such is the origin of the name.—Yours &c.

JOHN G. BURNES.

Copy.

Canton.

April 12th 1878.

C. P. Lincoln Esq.

U. S. Consul.

Canton.

Sir,

I have just heard of the
tornado suddenly sweeping over
Shamien and the Western Suburbs.
As it is to be feared, bad charac-
ters, availing themselves of this
opportunity will commit robbery.
I have given instructions to the
Colonel of the City and the
different Military Posts inside
and outside the City to keep
strict guard, and I have also
sent Military officers to go to
you and the other Consulates.

To Keep.

to keep watch against accidents.
With regard to the sufferers ~~from~~
from the storm, I have given
orders to the local officials
to make minute investigations
and render them proper as-
sistance.

The state of things within
the city is bad indeed, but
we are ignorant of what has
occurred at a distance.

I have no personal virtues
to draw down blessings, hence
calamities spring up and ~~to~~
afflict this people—

Upon self enquiry I have
no peace of mind and can
neither eat nor sleep. I hope
you will take care to keep your-

self

self in good health. I intended to have gone out today to make some inspections and call on you, but have not done so, on being told the streets are impassable from the rubbish of fallen houses.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,
Lucy H. H. Gil

Copy.

U. S. Consulate at

Canton 17th April 1878.

To His Excellency the Viceroy

Canton

My dear Sir.

I have had the honor to receive your note and thank you very much for your inquiries and for your thoughtfulness in sending soldiers to protect persons and property in Shanghai.

I am much pleased to be able to state that the Consulate myself, family and property were not injured by the Tornado which proved so destructive to life and property in Shanghai and throughout portions of the City.

I learn you had a very narrow escape from the fury of the storm and feel thankful indeed, that you were not injured.

The thousands of people who have
suffered

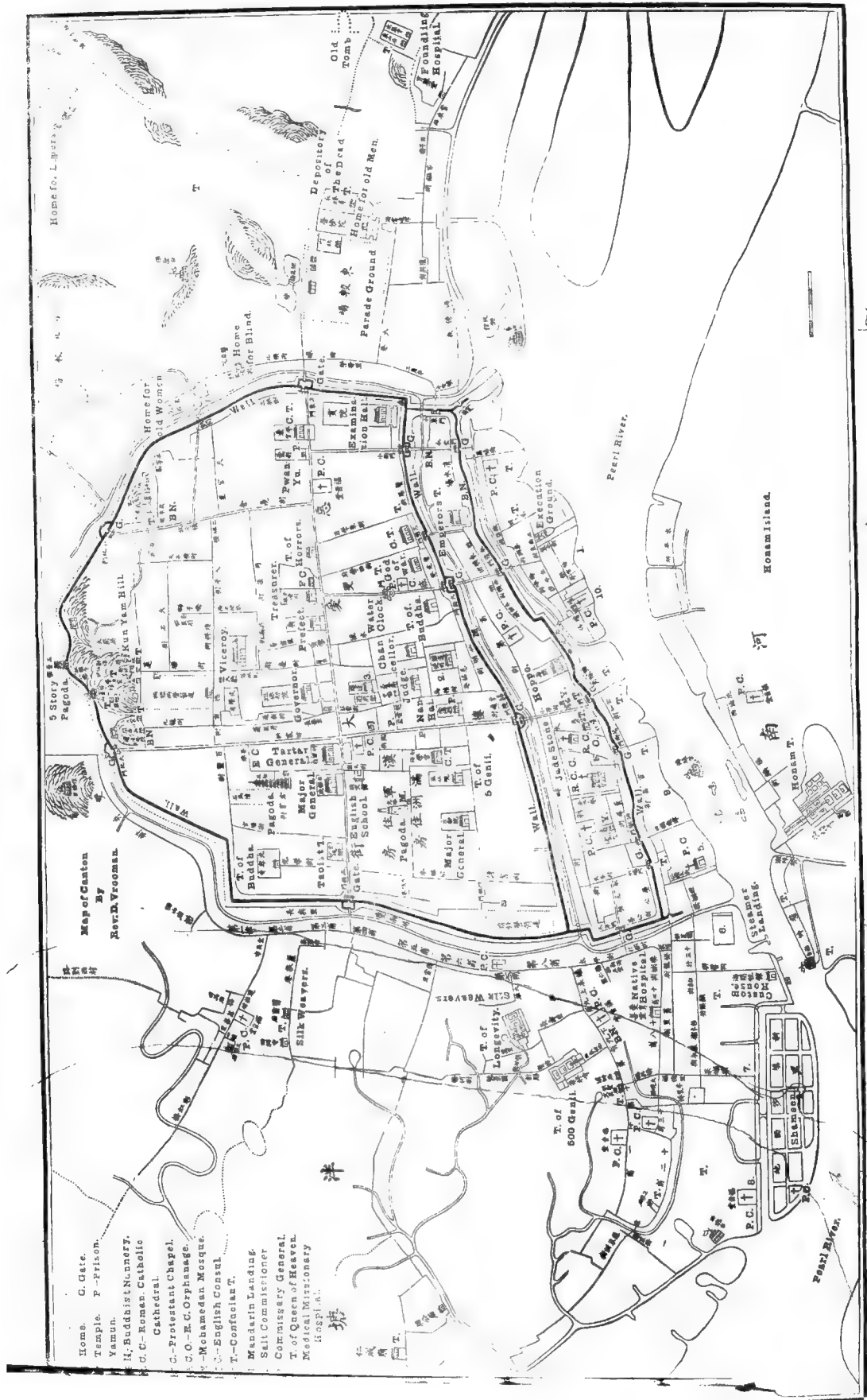
suffered the loss of near and dear friends -
 by this great calamity, have my most sincere
 sympathy. In this affliction I am sure
 they fully appreciate the fact of having so
 kind and benivolent a ruler as Your
 Excellency

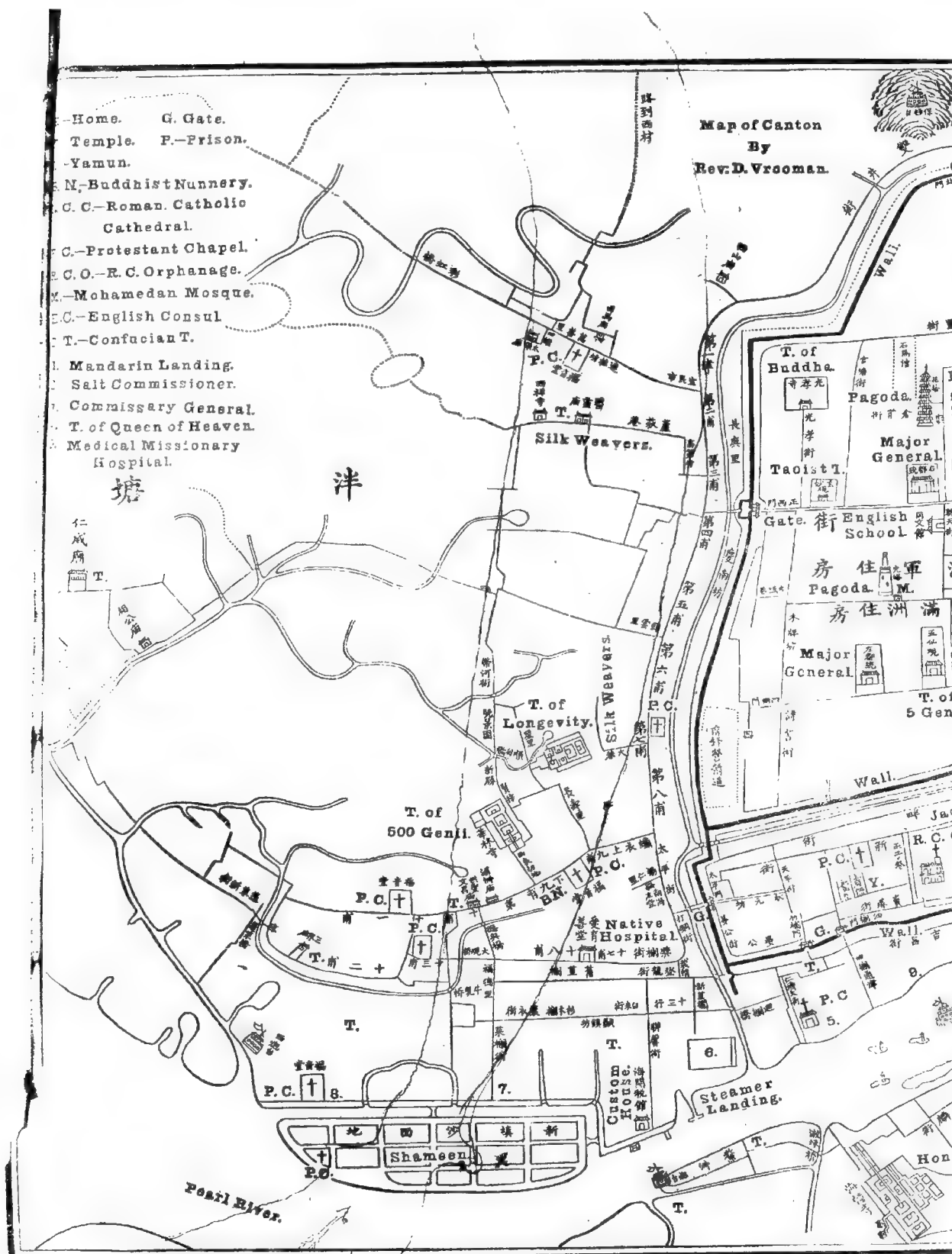
Hoping to see you soon

I am Dear Sir

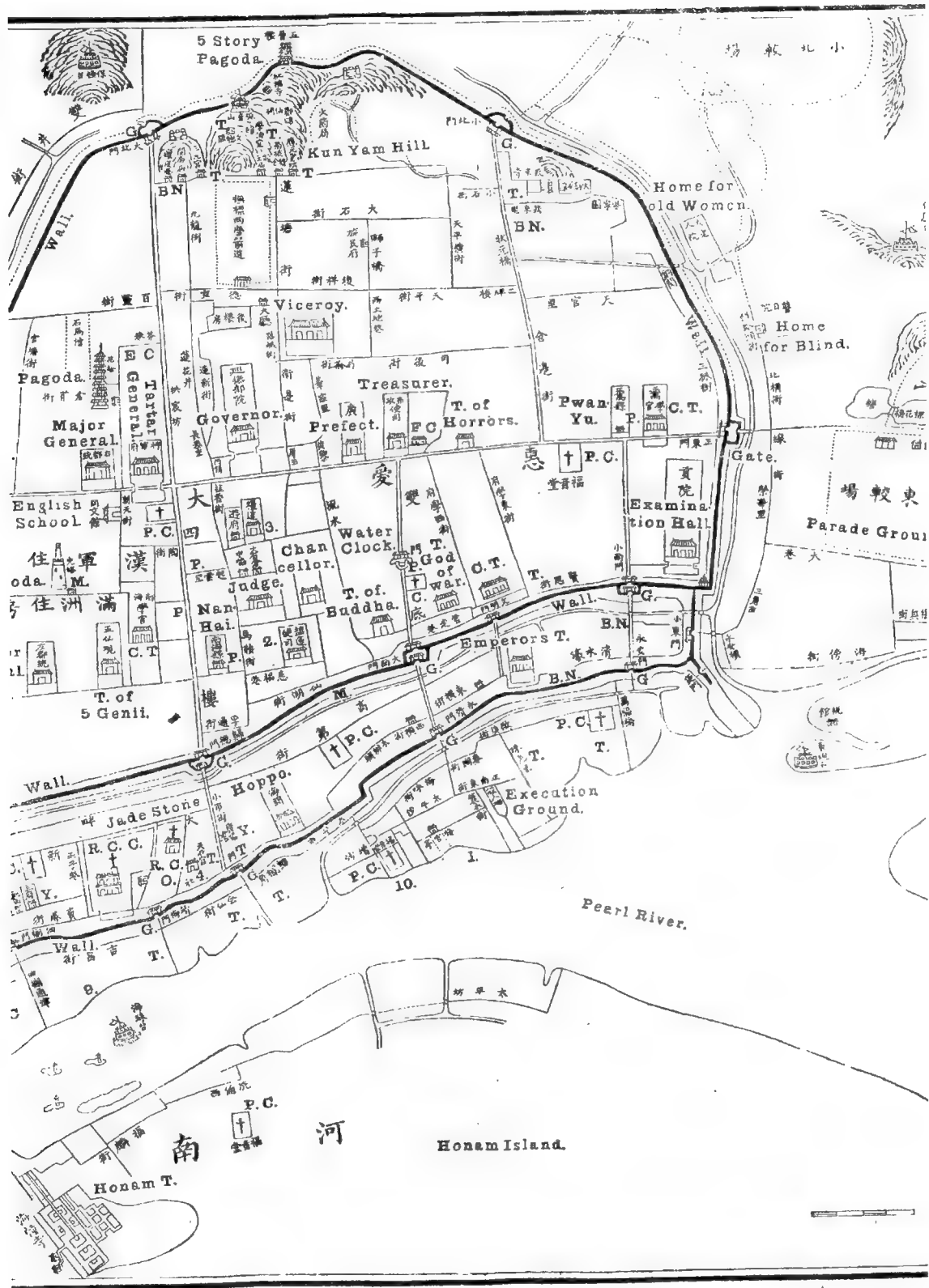
Yours Sincerely

(Right) L. P. Lincoln

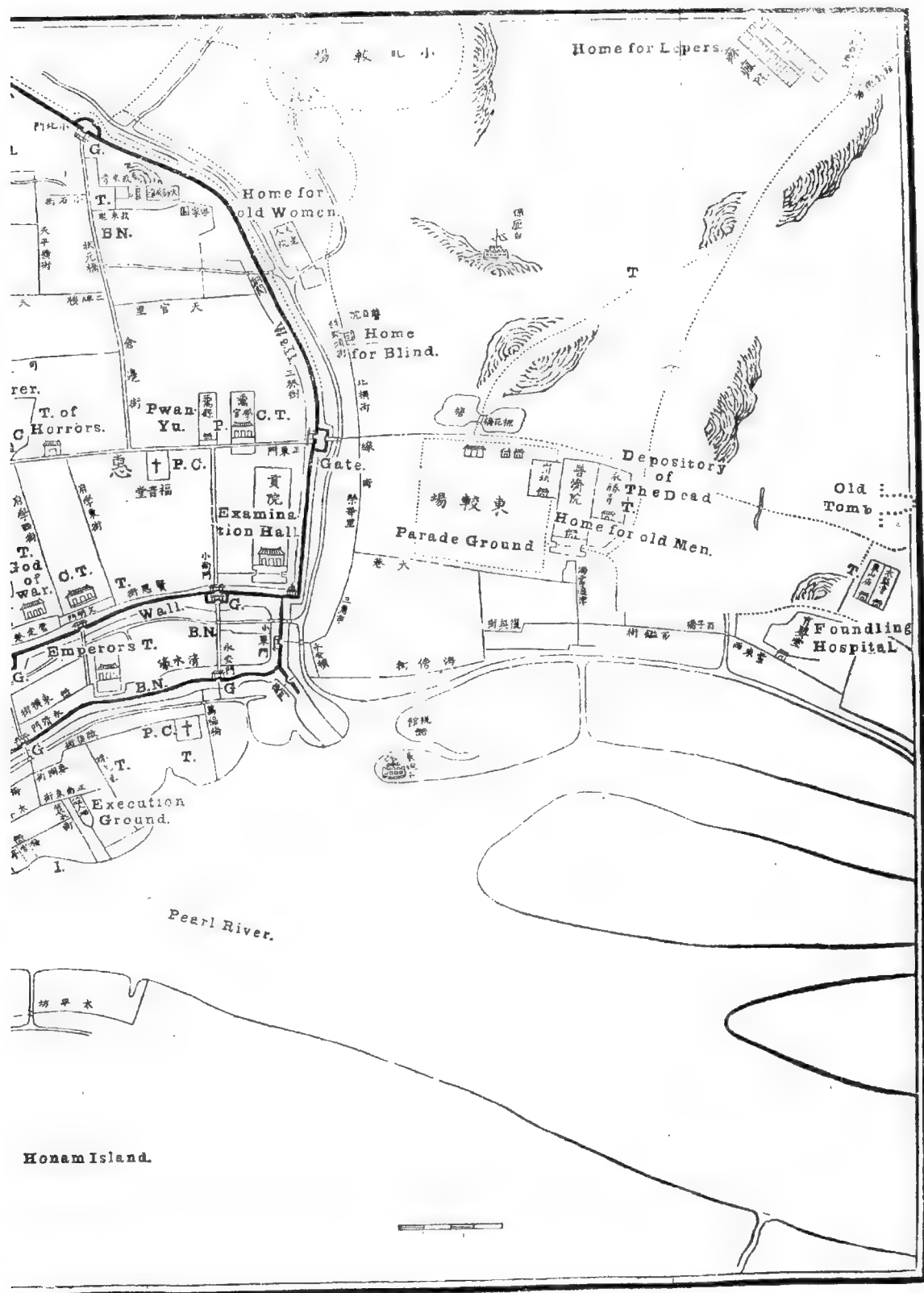




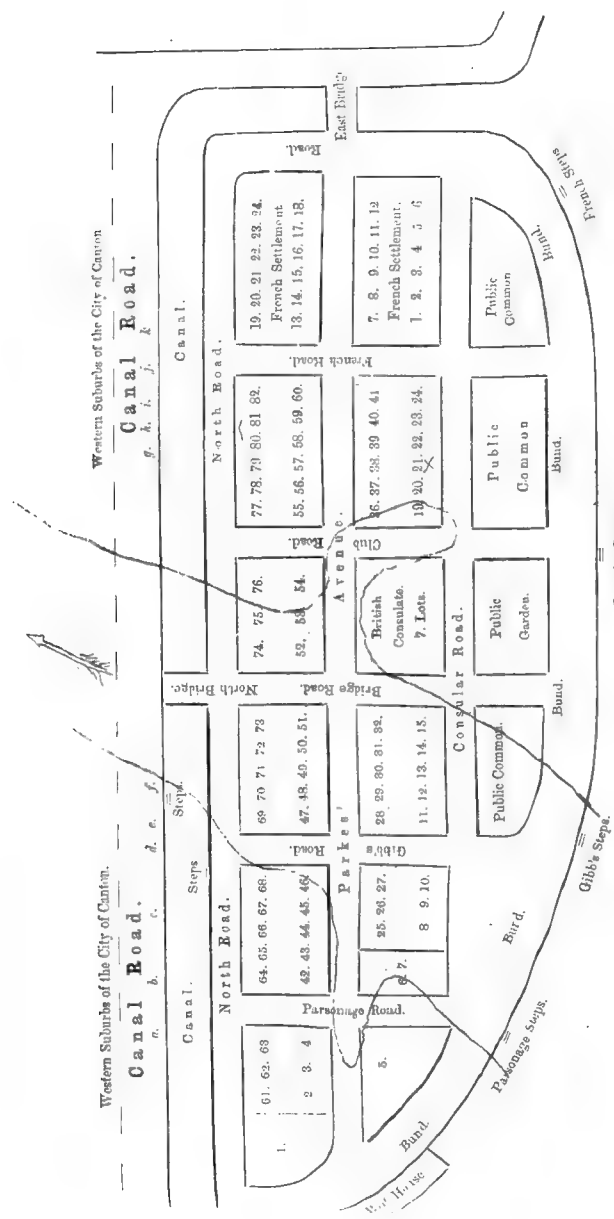
地图局部(1)



地图局部(2)



地图局部(3)



PEARL RIVER.

RESIDENCES.

- 1.—Bungalow and Garden of Messrs. Deacon & Co.
- 2.—Church and Parsonage.
- 3.—Commissioner of Customs.
- 4.—Messrs. Deacon & Co.
- 5.—German Consulate.
- 6.—Messrs. Heard & Co.
- 7.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
- 8.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
- 9.—Deputy Commissioner of Customs.
- 10.—Married Assistant's Quarters.
- 11.—Bungalow and Garden of Messrs. Deacon & Co.
- 12.—Church and Parsonage.
- 13.—Commissioner of Customs.
- 14.—Messrs. Deacon & Co.
- 15.—German Consulate.
- 16.—Messrs. Heard & Co.
- 17.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
- 18.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
- 19.—Deputy Commissioner of Customs.
- 20.—Married Assistant's Quarters.
- 21.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 22.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 23.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 24.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 25.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 26.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 27.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 28.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 29.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 30.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 31.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 32.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 33.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 34.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 35.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 36.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 37.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 38.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 39.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 40.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 41.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 42.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 43.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 44.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 45.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 46.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 47.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 48.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 49.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 50.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 51.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 52.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 53.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 54.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 55.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 56.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 57.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 58.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 59.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 60.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 61.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 62.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 63.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 64.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 65.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 66.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 67.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 68.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 69.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 70.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 71.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 72.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 73.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 74.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 75.—Rev. Dr. Happer.
- 76.—Rev. Dr. Happer.

PLAN OF SHAMEN.

All other Lots not mentioned in the above list are unoccupied.



*Recd.
July 25-78*

W. Wood 439

U. S. Consulate at

17247.1

Canton 26th April 1878.

Hon William Hunter.



2nd Asst Secy of State

Washington

D. C.

Sir

*I have the honor to transmit
herewith Official Returns for the
first-quarter 1878. to wit*

First-Digest of Invoice Book

Second-Register of Official letters sent

Third- " " " " " received

Fourth-Arrival & Departure of Am. Vessels.

*Hoping this will be found
in order.*

I have the honor to be

Sir

Yours

Your obedient servant
C. S. Lincoln,
U. S. Consul

Enclosures
1st Digest of Invoice Book *Set*
2nd Register of official letters sent *file*
3rd " " " " received *do*
4th Arrival & Departure of American travel



Mr. Wood

U. S. Consulate at
Hankow 28th April 1878.

L. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to

State Department



Washington

D L

Subject

Reb. & Miscellaneous account for 1st quarter

1878.

440

U.S. Consulate at:
 Canton 28th April 1878.

Hon. William Hunter
 2nd Asst Secy of State
 Washington
 D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith
 the Rent and Miscellaneous expense account
 for first Quarter 1878. and vouchers to sustain
 same, viz:-

Rent of Consular building, voucher 1121	\$150.00
Postage	15.00
Stationary	" 2 11.00
Flag staff and fixtures	" 3 27.21
Chinese writer	" 4 45.00
Blank Forms	" 5 1.50
	<u>\$249.71</u>

[Signature]

[Initials]

I drew draft on the Hon Secretary of State for the sum of \$242.⁴⁴ and sold same to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at a premium of 3%, realizing, for same, \$249.71. to balance account as above.

The Department I am sure, will be pleased to know, I have secured a suitable building for the Consulate, on Shamson, (The foreign settlement). Therefore the expense for resetting Flag Staff:-

The former situation was in the Chinese City, in close proximity to inflammable Chinese buildings, where fires frequently occurred, rendering it unsafe for Consular property -

The location now, is easier of access to those transacting business at the Consulate and is free from many of the unavoidable annoyances

inconveniences, surrounding the
others.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

C. J. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

Enclosures

No. 1 Rent & Miscellaneous expense account

for 1st Quarter 1878

No. 2 Vouchers from 1 to 1705

File *Not C.P.* *Mord*
 United States Consulate
 No 49 Canton June 14th 1878.

ack. - 7. 78
 C. F. Lincoln. U.S. Cons.
 To



State Department.

Washington

D. C.

Subject

Regarding the free emigra-
 tion of Chinese subjects to Peru,
 by the line of Steamers established
 by the American Mercantile Firm
 of Messrs. Olyphant & Co of New
 York, China & Hong Kong.

466

No 49 United States Consulate
Canton June 14th 1878

Hon William Hunter
Second. Asst Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to make
the following report, regarding
the free immigration of Chinese
subjects to Peru, by the line of
Steamers established by the
American Mercantile firm of Messrs
Olyphant & Co of New York, China
& Hong Kong.

The Department has received
official information of a contract
being entered into by Messrs Olyphant
& Co with the Republic of Peru.

Yr.

It was at first intended to make Hongkong the terminus of the line of steamers at this end of the route and the pioneer ship of the new line the "Thesia", under the Belgian flag, reached Hongkong in November or December last.

The contract and all documents connected therewith were submitted by the firm to H. E. Pope, Secretary, Governor of Hong-Kong, and I am credibly informed he expressed his approval of the business, whereupon the firm proceeded to add fittings according to the local ordinances, for the comfort of their passengers.

Shortly after, influences were brought

brought to bear upon him changing his opinions as previously expressed, he afterwards, evincing persistent opposition.

Much correspondence between the Hong Kong authorities, and Messrs. Clyphard and Co. followed, when they were refused license to clear their ship with passengers although application had been made by numbers for passage.

The fittings were required to be removed and they to enter into bond not to use such, upon any future voyage, this done, the ship was allowed to sail with cargo only. Of these proceedings the Department may have received information

information through the U.S.
Consul at Hong Kong.

About this time I
received a communication
from Messrs. Olyphant & Co. of
this port (enclosure No 1) requesting
me to place their contract and
scheme for free emigration from
this to Peru, before H.E. the
Governor of Canton. To explain
matters fully and clearly to him,
I had an interview of some
length, when the whole entire
price, with its bearings was
freely discussed. During
the conversation H.E. expressed
pleasure at my explanation, telling
me at the same time he had
months previous to this, been
informed.

informed secretly, by the British
 Consul at this port, that Messrs
 Glyphant & Co. were about to en-
 gage in the "Coolie Trade" ad-
 vising him to be wary, to send
 out information to the people,
 warning them to have nothing to
 do with the business. After
 acquainting H.C. of the attempts
 made by two or three English
 firms to secure this contract
 and their failure, it having been
 given to Messrs. Glyphant & Co.
 (Americans), he said he could
 now readily understand the
 opposition raised and if
 I would communicate officially
 with him he would issue a
 proclamation favoring the
 enterprise

2/ enterprises. I then addressed
 him (enclosure No 2.) Soon after
 this, a proclamation was issued
 recognizing the business as
 legal & proper and warning
 people against circulating &
 false rumors concerning it
 (copy of proclamation enclosure
 3/ No 3).

The proclamations were
 not posted and circulated
 as freely as promised and
 at the request of the Vicoy
 the copies furnished Messrs
 Phank and Co. were not used
 until the return of the
 steamer from Pen. as he
 expressed fear that it might
 by attracting attention to the
 subject

subject, create undue excitement,
and comment

On the second of Jan-
uary I received a dispatch in-
forming me of the appointment
by the Navy, of officers, pursuant
to our previous understanding,
who were to examine all passen-
gers on board the Steamer to
satisfy the authorities no
kidnapping was being carried
on.

On or about the 10th ultimo
the "Perusia" arrived at this
port, bringing over some seventy
(70) Chinese passengers from
Pew and one hundred (100)
from Honolulu.

Anticipating her arrival,
applications

applications for passage to Form
had been run out.

Some fifty (50) intending
passengers from the interior,
peaceably awaiting permission
to embark, were arrested by
the Chinese authorities; charged
with being engaged in the
"Coolie Traffic" & notwithstanding
their examination developed
the fact that they were free
and voluntary passengers
under no contract whatsoever
holding them to service as
labor and were entirely
innocent of the charges
brought against them. They
were detained in prison
from two (2) to four (4) weeks
and.

and subjected to torture and abuse for the purpose of eliciting statements prejudicial to Messrs. Clyphaut & Co and thus to deter others from attempting to emigrate.

Upon being released these men with many others anxious to leave their native country for one in which they hoped to be more prosperous, applied for passage.

The Commissioner of Customs in reply to Messrs. Clyphaut & Co regarding the regulations to govern the passenger business, stated, "no regulations made, except to examine the passengers on board the Steamer for which proper officers

officers had been deputed."

Application was then made for permit to embark passengers to which after several days delay the Commissioner replied "that such permit could not be granted without conferring with H. E. the Secretary."

In the meantime and following the arrest of passengers above referred to, H. E. the Secretary, sent a dispatch to me, denouncing the business of Messrs. Olyphant and Co., stating it to be the same as the "coolie trade" of former years, and requesting that the Steamer be at once sent to sea. A proclamation was also posted warning the populace that

that men dealers were abroad
and that the extreme penalty
of the law would be meted out
to any and all engaged in the
'coolie traffic'

At a personal interview
with H. E. the Director soon after this,
he stated, he had every confidence
in the firm of Messrs. Stapleton & Co.,
that their enterprise was being
conducted honestly and properly,
and, such powerful influence
was brought to bear from the
Hong Kong Government on his officials
and people, that it was worth his
position to take a stand favorable
to the business. He was obliged
he stated, to write the dispatch
and issue the proclamation just
referred

referred to for his own safety, and that they might be on record in his office. At this interview he called my attention to a dispatch just received from the Governor of Hongkong, in which he expressed derogatory opinions concerning the business and enclosed copies of a correspondence had between the Hong Kong Government and that of Great Britain, on the subject of Chinese Emigration to Java. (correspondence marked enclosure 4) It will be observed the Hong Kong Government holds that no emigration from China should be allowed, which the British Government cannot control through all stages from collection and shipment to.

to employment and return."

About this time the
Ticoy informed me; rules to
regulate the passenger business
would be drafted by the Prefect
of this Province, and the Commis-
sioner of Customs. - The well
known opposition of the Prefect
to any and all emigration from
China, as well as his constant
communications with parties
in Hong Kong inimical to the
enterprise, augured ill, and
I was not surprised to find the
rules of such a character as to
be practically prohibitive and
in direct contravention of the
spirit and intention of the
Treaty (rules and regulations (enclosure / 5-
No 5)

No 3-

It will be observed the regulations require each passenger to satisfy the examining Commission; he paid his own fare, and to entitle his statement to belief, he must have a sufficient amount of personal effects with him to qualify the Commission in accepting his statements.

Messrs. Olyphant & Co. attempted to comply with these new regulations, at the same time protesting against such restrictions on a legitimate and honestly conducted business.

At the request of Messrs. Olyphant & Co. I examined the passengers.

passengers separately, after procuring tickets.. Several of these were examined in the presence of Commander Mauley and other officers of the U.S. Ranger's then in Port. Each man stated he was going to Tim, freely and voluntarily, no money had been paid him, nor other inducement offered him, that he was under no contract whatsoever, holding him to service or labor and that he had paid his own fare. After the examination they proceeded to the Custom House, where the Commission composed of two petty mandarins and the Commissioner of Customs,

(and

an Englishman) were sitting. ~~so~~

The passengers were required to appear before them on their knees, as criminals are compelled to do in Chinese Courts, there to be interrogated in accordance with the regulations prescribed.

Some thirty were successful in passing the examination.

Six or seven were intimidated by being told by employees at the Canton House that they would be sold as slaves in Tien, where through fear were induced to say they did not desire to go. That they had been instructed to make such statements to me, that they had paid their fare &c. but had

had now changed their minds
and wished to remain here.

Using this circumstance as a
pretext, an additional restric-
tive rule was adopted i.e.
That no native desiring passage
to Fuzhou, could satisfy the
commission that he was a free
and voluntary passenger, under
no contract &c, unless he
could present sealed certified
security from some well known
respectable Native Merchant.-

That this rule would be applied
to the passenger's already passed
and on board the Steamer.

Pursuant to this a sub-
lime officer with some petty
murderers on board a Chinese

gun-boat

gun boat. visited the "Punisia" to examine these passengers.

6/ A copy of a letter from the Captain of the Steamer "Punisia" to Messrs. Olyphant & Co. (enclosure No 6) will explain what took place on board. These passengers were brought by Messrs. Olyphant & Co. to Canton to enable them if possible to find security as required.

The greater number not having influential or wealthy relatives or friends here could not obtain acceptable sureties, therefore were not permitted to return.

Messrs. Olyphant & Co. have attempted in every way possible to convince

convince the Authorities of the good faith characterizing their action in furthering this enterprise.

Offering a free passage to and from Peru to one or more Native officials, that they might be cognizant of the passengers freedom on landing in Peru.

Their attempts were all to no purpose.

Being now satisfied that few if any of the hundreds anxious to go could meet the arbitrary regulations prescribed, Mess. Clyphard and Co. have determined to dispatch their Steamer at once, carrying a large quantity of cargo, about 100 passengers for Honolulu & only 10 or 15 for Peru.

While the U.S.S. Ranger was in

7/
in port Commander Mauley
at the request of Messrs. Clyphard
and Co (as per enclosure No 7)
visited and inspected the
Steamer "Perusia", and stated,
it was perfect in all its
appointments for the accommo-
dation of Chinese passengers,
and in many respects superior
to the Steamers plying between
Hong Kong and San Francisco.

The firm of Messrs. Clyphard
& Co. is a well known one of irre-
proachable character, and their
efforts to carry out the enterprise
have been purely honest and in
strict compliance with The
Treaty.

Their failure thus far to

succeed

succeed is due to the unwarrantable
 and arbitrary action of the Local
 Authorities, with whom the Hong-
 Kong Government have actively
 cooperated by making much dam-
 aging representations in order
 to discredit emigration to Pan,
 under the Olyphant's contract - As
 2/ (enclosure No 8), I hand you edi-
 tions on the subject, clipped from
 the "China Mail" and Hong Kong "Daily
 Press" of date 12th & 14th inst. and
 H. E. Dr. Elmore, American Minister
 to China, Japan & Hawaiian Islands,
 is now here and intends proceeding
 at once to Peking where it is expect-
 ed satisfactory regulations to gov-
 ern this business in future will be
 agreed upon.

. I

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

C. P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul.

Enclosures

No. 1 Letter from M^{rs}. Olyphant & Co

" 2. " to H. C. the Viceroi

" 3 The Viceroi's proclamation

" 4 Correspondence between H. K. & English Govt

" 5 "Regulations"

" 6 Letter of Captain of "Pinnia"

" 7 " " Co. to Commander Stanley

" 8. Editorials from Hong Kong press.

Copy

Canton 18th December 1877

L. P. Lincoln Esq.

United States Consul

Canton

Sir

We are desirous of laying the
scheme of free emigration of the Chinese
to Peru before His Excellency the Vice
Roy in order to satisfy him as to its
character and to secure his assist-
ance or support of it by the issuing
of a proclamation, and to this end
we beg to ask your services in com-
municating our wishes to the Vice
Roy. The following are the points
we desire to have embodied in the
proclamation.

1st That in pursuance of the Treaty

recently

recently concluded between Peru and China, the Peruvian Government has established a line of steamers to run regularly between the two countries to carry Chinese passengers.

2nd That the Emigration is perfectly free and voluntary that Chinese can go and return as freely as the people of any country.

3rd That good wages are offered for every description of labor.

4th That the Tong-foo Fat-kee hong have been appointed the Agents of the Peruvian Government to encourage and take care of the Emigration, which is a good guarantee that the Chinese immigrant will be well treated.

5th That the Chinese may emigrate freely if they wish to and without

any.

any fear as to good wages and good treatment in Peru.

We think it well to express upon His Excellency the fact that in establishing the line of steamers referred to the Peruvian government are carrying out one important condition of the treaty which is the affording of the opportunity for Chinese to return from Peru to China, and of granting free passages to such as we are unable to pay their own passages.

Again asking your valuable assistance in this matter and trusting that we may receive an early notification of His Excellency's compliance with our request.

We are, Sir

Your obedient Servant
(Signed, Olyphant & Co
for F. R. Talbot

W. A. Conant
Canton
Enclosure No 1
with
Despatch No 49

Copy

91-393-
U. S. Consulate at
Canton 18th Dec 1877

To His Excellency,
The Viceroy of the Two Kwangs
Canton

Sir

I have the honor to inform you
that I am in receipt of a communica-
tion from the American Mercantile
firm of Messrs Olyphant & Co advising
me that they are agents under contract
with the Republic of Peru to run a line
of steamers between China and that
Republic. That the contract is in
strict accordance with the Provisions
of the Treaty recently entered into be-
tween said powers, That this line
of Steamers is placed on this route
for

for the purpose of conveying passengers and merchandise to and from these countries and to enable the Peruvian Government to fully comply with the provisions of the Treaty mentioned regarding the expatriation of destitute Chinese subjects residing in Peru who are desirous of returning to their native country.

I am satisfied that this enterprise is an honest and upright one. That since the promulgation of the Treaty Chinese subjects in Peru enjoy fully all the rights and privileges guaranteed them.

I am also informed on reliable authority that employment in nearly all the vocations of life is readily obtainable at very remunerative rates.

rates. Common laborers receive from 75 cents to 1.50 Peruvian currency per day.

I have the honor to request your Excellency to issue or cause to be issued a proclamation informing the people of the above stated facts that they may clearly understand that this business or enterprise is carried on pursuant to and in strict accordance with law that they may have no fear, I would also ask that you cause copies of the proclamation to be posted at prefectural cities in the two provinces under your jurisdiction and that you kindly furnish me with three copies

Trusting you will comply with my request at your earliest possible convenience

I have the honor to be.

Per
Your obedient servant
(Signed) E. P. Lincoln
U. S. Consul.

U. S. Consulate
Canton
Enclosure No 2
with
Receipt No 49

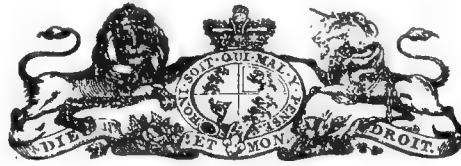
Proclamation issued by the Nankoi Magistrate

the Chief Magistrate of the Nankoi District, a Prefect
 Titulary rank, raised ten degrees for merit, and
 times honourably recorded, issues this Proclamation
 Despatch has been received from His Excellency
 Viceroy, setting forth that he has received a
 communication as well as a personal representation
 from Mr. Lincoln, the U. S. Consul, (at Canton) wherein
 is stated that Messrs Olyphant & Co. have entered into
 agreement with the Peruvian Government, whereby
 Chinese coolies now in Peru, who shall have no
 means of returning to their native places in China,
 shall be provided with passages in the vessels of this
 company at the expense of the Peruvian Government,
 and shall be returned therein; that on the return
 voyages of such vessels, they shall carry cargo and
 passengers outward, in conformity with the universal
 laws of navigation, that it is feared that the people
 Kwangtung (Canton Province) seeing that this
 company continually sends Chinese coolies back to
 China, and conveys them backwards and forwards
 all times, may suspect that the firm is carrying
 the coolie trade, (lit. chu-chai trade); that that
 being the case, a good intention will have been thus
 perverted into a bad motive; and that, therefore,
 it is necessary that orders should be given for the
 issue of proclamations. That having received this
 communication, His Excellency the Governor looked
 at the Peruvian Treaty and has ascertained that

according to the terms of the special Emigration clauses it is provided that all those Chinese Coolies who shall have no means to return to their native places, are to be sent back to China at the expense of the Peruvian Government; and inasmuch as the foreign firm of Messrs Olyphant & Co has entered into a contract with the Peruvian Government to convey such Chinese Coolies back to China, it is indeed a benevolent undertaking; as to the foreign steamers going on their outward voyages with cargo and passengers, the Company must conform to the existing rules, and deputed officers who will be sent on board to make due investigation before the vessels shall be allowed to depart. This course is necessary to prevent the evils of the Coolie traffic being perpetrated; and it is necessary that such orders should be issued for the issue of such a proclamation, His Excellency hereby directs by written commands to the different Hsien, (the District Magistrates) that they should at once, in obedience to the commands herein given, issue a proclamation to the above effect, so that people may know the entire aspect of this affair and they do not cherish suspicions in their minds. The Magistrates, at the same time, must report their action herein.

Now acting in accordance with the instructions, it is hereby proclaimed for the information of the soldiery and

populace that you ought to know that the
 recent movement of the Peruvian Government
 a benevolent undertaking; and that there
 no bad motive whatever in connection
 therewith. You, Soldiery and Populace, should
 not entertain any suspicions whatever, nor
 flame people's minds by false reports so as
 bring yourself into the responsibility of the law.
 Liobey this not; a Special Proclamation.
 sent this Kwang Si, 3rd year 11th Moon, — day
 of December 1877.
 Sealed with the official seal of the Nankow Magistrate



THE HONGKONG Government Gazette.

Published by Authority.

No. 19.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, 11TH MAY, 1878.

VOL. XXIV.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

The following copies or extracts of Despatches are published for general information.

By Command,

J. M. PRICE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 9th May, 1878.

[No. 69.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
HONGKONG, 9th April, 1877.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 12, of the 5th January, 1877, in which you transmit for consideration a copy of a letter with enclosures from the Foreign Office respecting a scheme for the importation into Peru of Chinese Coolies.

I lost no time in forwarding the papers for the consideration of the Emigration Officer, and I have now the honour to enclose a copy of his Report. His views, as expressed in this Report, I fully endorse, and I trust that Emigration such as that now proposed will not be sanctioned from Hongkong. Individually I am opposed to any Emigration from China which the British Government cannot control through all stages from collection and shipment to employment and return.

I have noted your Lordship's instructions to keep you fully informed of any steps that may be taken in the matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Administrator.

The Right Honourable The EARL OF CARNARVON,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State,
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong.
[No. 81.]

DOWNING STREET,
5th July, 1877.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. AUSTIN's Despatch No. 69 of the 9th of April, I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter relative to the projected arrangement between the Peruvian Government and the Firm of OLYPHANT & Co. for the importation of Chinese Coolies to Peru.

On a former occasion your predecessor was instructed not to permit contract emigration from Hongkong except to British Territories, and he was at the same time informed that Her Majesty's Government reserved to themselves the right of prohibiting so called free emigration from that Colony to Foreign Countries where there was reason to believe that Chinese Immigrants had not been well treated.

I request, therefore, that you will watch very carefully any attempt to make Hongkong a base of operations under the projected contract, if it reaches maturity, as well as any application for a licence for any vessel which may be laid on for the purpose of carrying out such contract.

It is clear to me that the course which the Peruvian Government propose to adopt is one open, if indeed it is not absolutely certain to lead, to the gravest abuses, and that with past experience it is desirable to discourage and suppress any attempt on their part to revive the Coolie Traffic, which it is clearly their object to set again on foot.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

CARNARVON.

Governor HENNESSY, C.M.G.,
&c., &c.,

&c.

242

THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 11TH MAY, 1878.

[No. 111.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
HONGKONG, 13th September, 1878.

MY LORD,—Soon after I had the honour of receiving your Lordship's Despatch No. 81, of the 5th of July, an enquiry was made as to whether the Government would consent to the Emigration from Hongkong of Chinese Labourers to the South American Republics and especially Peru.

I caused a reply to be written to the effect that I was not disposed to encourage the Emigration of Chinese to Peru.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. POPE HENNESSY.

The Right Honourable The EARL OF CARNARVON,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies,
§c., §c., §c.

HONGKONG.

[No. 142.]

DOWNING STREET,
12th November, 1877.

SIR,—With reference to your Despatch No. 111 of the 13th of September, I have to refer you to the 6th, 7th and 8th paragraphs of my Despatch No. 109 of the 4th of December, 1875, in which I laid down the general principles to be followed by the Government of Hongkong as regards Chinese Emigration.

I approve of your refusal to sanction Emigration to Peru.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) CARNARVON.

Governor HENNESSY, C.M.G.,

§c., §c., §c.

HONGKONG.

[No. 164.]

DOWNING STREET,
24th December, 1877.

SIR,—On the 12th instant, I received from you the following message:—"Twelfth, Mr. GEARY, "Emigration Agent and Consul for Peru, applies for licence to ship Chinese, shall I grant it?" And on the 14th instant, I returned the following reply:—"Fourteenth December, grant no licence for any "Emigration to Peru, see my Despatch of fifth July."

I continue to be strongly of opinion that the Government of Hongkong should in no way facilitate an emigration which is liable to the very grave objections noticed in the correspondence of which my Despatch above referred to forms part.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) CARNARVON.

Governor HENNESSY, C.M.G.,

§c., §c., §c.

No. 97.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognize J. TERADA, Esquire, as in charge of the Japanese Consulate at this port, during the absence on leave of Mr. TARO ANDO.

By Command,

J. M. PRICE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 4th May, 1878.

Translation.

Copy of the examination questions to be used by the government deputied officers in Whampoa in their examination of the passengers for the steamers of Messrs. Oliphant & Co. -

- 1st. Any person who takes passage of his own free will to go abroad must, three days before the departure of the ship, go to the foreign Custom House ^(Country) to register his name, when he should be asked the registered place of his family residence, and his present address in order to facilitate inquiries. -
- 2nd. When he comes before the custom house to register his name, it should be inquired if kidnapping and such evil practices have been used: if the man had already received money from any foreign firm, and what are his reasons for going abroad. This is done to show carefulness and circumspection. -
- 3rd. If the man is found to be a real passenger, his age and appearance should be noted down in the register, and over this the man should write his signature to serve for comparison when he is re-examined just before embarkation. -
- 4th. If there be any passenger going abroad of his own free will it should be ascertained of him, if he pay his passage money himself, and carries luggage, before he can be considered as a (proper) passenger. He will then sign a statement (for the Chinese government) and be allowed to go. If he pay not the passage money himself, but borrows it from others, and carries

no luggage with him, it is a clear case of enticement by people to go to Peru as laborers. This is at variance with the Treaty, and such persons can not be regarded as (proper) passengers, and should not be allowed to embark. -

- 5th. On the day of embarkation all the passengers should meet in the Mainport Dock, and if upon examination their age and appearance are found to correspond (with that taken down in the register) they are allowed to go on board. -
- 6th. After they have embarked they should be questioned in a loud voice whether they have been kidnapped, before the ship is allowed to depart. -
- 7th. After the departure of the ship, a steamer should follow her till she has got beyond Main shore off Macao, to prevent her taking on passengers at other places on the way. -

Caution, June 1878.

Copy.

S. S. "Prussia," Hongkong,
14 June 1878.

Messrs. Olyphant & Co,
Customs.

Gentlemen,

About 1 P.M. today the Chinese gunboat "Sui-tsing" rounded too alongside of us and anchored. Mr. Blaycock of the Customs service and 5 mandarins came on board and requested permission to examine the Callao passengers with a view to finding whether they would all find security, and that they were "Bona-fide" passengers. Having seen your note to Mr. Lumsont we agreed to let the men be brought on deck, so that questions might be put to them through an interpreter. I herewith record the answers for your information.

N^o. 1. agreed to find security for N^{os} 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 10. 11

" 8 & 9. can get security.

" 12 " " "

" 13 no security.

" 14 has not joined

" 15 no security.

" 16 " " "

" 17 Begged on his knees to be allowed to go thinking he can get security.

" 18 has a friend who will go security for him.

" 19 Can get security.

" 20 " " "

" 21 Thinks he can get security.

- N^o 22. wants to go to Canton to try for security.
 " 23. has a friend in Canton who he will ask.
 " 24. no security.
 " 25. Knows a house which will secure him.
 " 26. " " " " " "
 " 27. " " " " " "
 " 28. " " " " " "
 " 29. Thinks he knows a house which will do.
 " 30. none.
 " 31. Can get security easily.
 " 32. " " " "
 " 33. Has a Barber's shop which will do.
 " 34. Knows a house which will stand.
 " 35. None

On the examination being finished permission was asked to take the men of doubtful security up to Canton, but as I pointed out the visit was altogether more ^(unconstitutional) unconstitutional and having had no official information regarding it. I declined to allow a man to leave, the question was raised as to whether it would not delay the ship by my refusal. I have referred them to you for an answer to that. In the meantime they have asked their questions and are now going back to town with the gunboat and have promised to wait for this. - x x x x x x x x

Trusting I have acted according to your wishes,
 I am gentlemen,

Your obedient servant.

(signed) J. M. Kirby. -

(Master)

Copy

Canton June 5th 1878

Commander W. D. Mauley

U. S. S. "Ranger"

Canton

Sir

In view of the adverse publications that have been made by the Colonial Government of Hong Kong under date of 11th May touching our contract with the Peruvian Government and the free Chinese emigration that we are inaugurating under said contract, we desire that you should be reliably informed respecting our undertaking, in order that you may convey such information to the Admiral of the United States fleet in China's waters.

We have established a line of

Steamers

Steamers of which the Belgian Steamer "Prussia" now at anchor below whamproa is the pioneer to run between a port or ports in China and Callao, Peru, touching at Honolulu. The said steamer is fitted for the conveyance of 1,050 + storage passengers, have capacity by official measurement being sufficient for 1,170 such passengers and we expect to commence at once unloading passengers, under permit of the Chinese Customs authorities for Honolulu and Callao. The passengers will in all cases be freely and voluntarily going on the proposed voyage, and will be under no contract of service or labor.

They will have passed separate examinations before the United

States

States Consul and a Special Commission
appointed by the Chinese Authorities to
substantiate these facts before embarkation,

Should you desire we shall be glad
to have you visit the Perusia at once
or at any time during the embarka-
tion of her passengers or immediately
prior to her departure, in order that
you may satisfy yourself that the
intentions expressed herein have
been carried out, and that the
steamer is suitable and well fitted
for the voyage and the safety and
comfort of the passengers

We are Sir

Your obedient servant
(Signed) Oliphant & Co

Editorials from Hong Kong Press

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1878.

THE presence in this Colony of the Chinese Minister to Peru, &c., Chen Lan Pin, and of Dr Elmore, Peruvian Minister to China, &c., together with the facts that the emigration steamer *Perusia* is now at Whampoa, and that the U. S. war-vessel *Ranger* lately took a short trip to Canton, appear to be factors in a sum total of diplomacy which deserves some passing notice. We are informed that the affair of the *Perusia*—which “affair,” by the way, is simply an attempt to carry out the terms of the Peruvian Treaty with China—is now engaging the anxious attention of the Viceroy of Canton, while Mr Ng Achoy, barrister-at-law, has, we are told, been engaged to go to Canton with the object of assisting that Viceregal official with his legal and other counsel.

Now that the action of Mr Hennessy, under instructions from the home authorities, has shut out Hongkong for the present from any share in regulating the new and reformed scheme of emigration to Peru, under the Treaty, a brisk running fight seems to be going on as to whether the stipulations of the said Treaty shall or shall not be carried out at all. We do not care to espouse either side until we are in possession of further information as to the objections raised by either party; but so far as can at present be learnt, the Chinese authorities seem inclined to strain the meaning of the Articles, and seek to nullify, as it seems to us, the very object and intention of the Treaty so carefully negotiated by Li Hung Chang in 1874. By the terms of that document, which are sufficiently well known to most of our readers, the subjects of either contracting party “may go freely from the one country to the other for the purpose of curiosity, trade, labour, or as permanent residents;” and in the carrying out of this programme, they “join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for the said purposes, and every act of violence or fraud that may be employed in Macao or the ports of China to carry away Chinese subjects.” It may be as well here to mention that the instrument above quoted is the original draft in English, which was carefully analysed by all parties four years ago, with the assistance of the leading members of the British Legation at Peking. The Chinese and Spanish versions are therefore mere translations from the English. It will be seen at a glance that the clause quoted above differs materially from anything which had ever appeared in any previous international compact. Based upon the corresponding article in the famous Burlingame Treaty, that of the Peruvian Treaty under notice distinctly speaks of trade and labour, while the entire drift of the document is to provide for an honest system of emigration of Chinese labourers to Peru. Indeed, the main object of the present Chinese embassy to that country is to see that the terms of this instrument are fairly carried out, and that the promises of fair treatment of Chinese subjects emigrating under his Convention are honestly adhered to.

A difficulty, however, seems to have been raised in the way of the first attempt to take advantage of the privileges thus granted.

It is alleged by the Chinese authorities that no facilities whatever can be given to intending emigrants, and that a poor labourer who desires to flee to the new country from starvation in his own must first pay down his passage-money ere he can be permitted to embark. There may be some wisdom in objecting to the collection of emigrants by agents whose interest it is to obtain men—honestly if possible, but to obtain them;—but we fail to see that there is any ground whatever for such a ridiculously rigid interpretation of so-called “inducements.” The most honest systems of emigration in the world are those in which governmental aid plays the most prominent part; and while the objection now sprung upon the Peruvian Government (or their American agents) virtually annuls the avowed intention of the

Treaty, it also renders impossible the carrying out of its provisions. Had it been the purpose of Li Hung Chang so to frame the clause that the negotiations might go for nothing so soon as their outcome came to be acted upon, then the present action of the native authorities would be comprehensible. But such a notion cannot be entertained for a moment; and we can only express regret that a position so detrimental to the rules of fairplay and common sense should have been taken up by the high authorities at Canton.

We do not overlook the argument advanced by all friends of freedom and humanity—that a contract labourer is virtually a slave. That argument held good under the old system called the Coolie Trade; but now that contracts have been forbidden in Peru, and the old ones are gradually expiring by lapse of time, it seems to us to be an insult to the Chinese Embassy now on its way to Lima, to insinuate that such things will continue as before. A few months will be sufficient to test the new system of emigration; and if the members of the Embassy but do their duty, all abuses and non-fulfilment of obligations shall very speedily be made known. It will then be time to act, but not till then. In conclusion, as to contracts, it is alleged that the great majority of the emigrants who leave Hongkong in the large steamers and other vessels for San Francisco go under secret contract to the Six Chinese Companies in California; and it is just possible that, had such a native organization existed in Callao, little would have been heard of the objections and difficulties which now seem to surround the “affair of the *Perusia*.” The part attributed to our own officials in regard to this matter, both as regards Hongkong and Canton, does not at present bear a very satisfactory appearance. It looks somewhat like a “dog-in-the-manger” policy; and although we may not be prepared to say that the U. S. authorities have borne themselves with that discretion which they might have done, still what they did was done openly and before all men. We hope that the Commissioner of Customs—whose influence with the Chinese is immense, and whose knowledge of the subject is very extensive—will be able to bring order out of the present confusion. As we said before, we repeat, that the reformed system of Chinese Emigration to Peru deserves a fair and honest trial before it be condemned or hunted down.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 15TH, 1878.

THE proposed emigration scheme from China to Peru has come to a deadlock. The Peru and China Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Perusia* is now at Whampoa, which place it was advertised to leave some time since, but the difficulty of obtaining emigrants has been so great that the departure of the vessel had to be postponed and she will probably depart with cargo and some passengers for Honolulu. This failure to obtain emigrants for Peru is due to the attitude assumed by the Chinese officials at Canton. The clause in the Peruvian Treaty with China referring to emigration runs as follows:—"The Republic of Peru and the Empire of China cordially recognise the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home. Their citizens and subjects respectively may consequently go freely from the one country to the other for the purposes of curiosity, trade, labour, or as permanent residents. The High Contracting Parties therefore agree that the citizens and subjects of both countries shall only emigrate with their free and voluntary consent; and join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for the said purposes, and every act of violence or fraud that may be employed in Macao or the ports of China to carry away Chinese subjects. The Contracting Parties likewise pledge themselves to punish severely, according to their laws, their respective citizens or subjects who may violate the present stipulations, and also to proceed judicially against their respective ships that may be employed in such unlawful operations, imposing the fines which for such cases are established by their laws." From this it is plain that no contract emigration is to be permitted, and the treaty was concluded, we presume, with the intention on both sides, to put a stop to that kind of emigration. The Chinese Government, which had hitherto never sanctioned, though it had suffered, any emigration from the Central Kingdom, has been after a great deal of trouble, roused to a sense of its duties to its subjects, and is now alive to the necessity of providing against their ill-treatment. It is quite right that the greatest vigilance and care should be exercised by Chinese officials to prevent any renewal of the old system of coolie emigration, and to see that the treaty with Peru is strictly adhered to.

But it is possible to go beyond the treaty and be unnecessarily obstructive, and this, it is urged—and it would seem not without reason—the officials at Canton have been. The would-be emigrants are separately examined in the presence of the Commissioner of Customs, and unless they can show not only that they are really willing to go to Peru but are also prepared to pay their own passage-money they are not admitted to be free emigrants. Now this course must in effect stop emigration almost entirely. The vast majority of those Chinese who are willing to go abroad

to improve their fortunes are men who do not possess \$80, the passage money to Callao. They are anxious to emigrate, and willing to pay the passage money by instalments out of their wages, but they cannot find the ready money before leaving. If they could, it would be through the agency of a native coolie agent, and these men are not to be employed. Moreover, \$80 is a small fortune to the class of labourers wanted for Peru, and those possessed of such a sum would not need to go so far afield to improve their condition. It seems to us that it is somewhat unreasonable to make the payment of their passage money by intending emigrants a *sine qua non* before embarkation. It should by all means be distinctly ascertained that the emigrant is perfectly free, but, when there is so much distress in China, it is great folly to raise insurmountable obstacles in the way of emigration to a country in urgent need of labour and ready to pay a high price for it. The Peruvians have, it is true, treated the Chinese badly in the past, but their Government now offers the strongest assurances of fair and equitable treatment in the future, and has gone to an enormous expense to procure a resumption of Chinese emigration under the auspices of a foreign firm bearing a thoroughly irreproachable character and entirely unconnected with the coolie emigration of former times. The Chinese Government having concluded a treaty with Peru in which emigration for purposes of labour is particularly stipulated, the rulers of Peru are entitled to ask that their pledges shall be accepted and a trial made of the new system of emigration, which entirely resembles that to the United States. If after trial, the Peruvian planter is found, like the leopard, to be incapable of changing his spots, and unwilling to accord the Chinese labourer just and humane treatment, then a final stop could be put to the emigration. Let the Chinese Government send a representative in the *Perusia* charged to visit the plantations on which the Chinese are employed and make his report. He could at the same time see that the new emigrants entered into no engagements except of their own free will. He could, in short, quickly ascertain the *bonâ fides* of the Government and people of Peru in the matter. In a few months' time, of course, the Embassy now in Hongkong will reach Lima, but a Consul might be sent on in advance if the Chinese Government is loth to place reliance in Peruvian humanity. For our own part, we should be the last to advocate any emigration that seemed open to abuse, but it is so obvious the Peruvians have everything to gain by conducting the new emigration scheme on a system that will bear the minutest inspection that we think the Chinese Authorities should at least give it a fair trial. That they have not done so is to be regretted.



77250.

My Claims;

ack. Sept. 19
U. S. Consulate at
Canton 5th July 1878.

L. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to
Department of State
Washington
- D.C.



Subject
Official returns for 2nd quarter 1878.

U. S. Consulate at
No 50 Canton 5 July 1878

Hon W^m Hunter.

2nd Asst Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you here
with Official returns for the 2nd quarter
1878. to wit:

First Digest of Invoice book

Second Register of Official letters received

Third " " " " sent

Fourth " of Arrival and departure of American
vessels.

Nothing having occurred during the
quarter requiring returns as per Forms
1720 121 and 122 none are included

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

C. P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

Enclosures

- 71st 1. Digest of Invoice Book *Stat.*
2. Register of Official letters received. *file*
3. " " " " *Reuh*
4. " " Arrival and departure of American vessels. *cat.*



77251.

Post-278
Mr Clement
U.S. Consulate at
Canton 5th July 1878.

L. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to
Department of State-
Washington
D. C.



Subject

Rent & Miscellaneous expenses account
for 2nd quarter 1878.

87251

U. S. Consulate at
Canton 5 July 1878

Mr. Northwester.

2nd Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith my account for rent and other miscellaneous expenses for 2nd quarter 1878 with vouchers to sustain same to wit:

87251. Rent of Consular building	\$175.00
" 2. Postage	15.95
" 2. Stationary	11.12
" 3. " Chinese	1.64
" 4. Chinese writer	45.00
" 5. Blank forms	2.50
	<u>\$251.21</u>

I drew draft at 15 days sight on the Hon. Secretary of State for the sum of \$242.71 and sold same to Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank at a premium of 3% (3%) (\$8.50) making a total to balance of \$251.21 as per Exchange voucher 87251 inclosed.

Trusting,

Trusting the inclosed will reach
the Department in due course and be
forward in order.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

C. P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

Enclosures

1. Rent and Miscellaneous expenses account

" 2. Vouchers from 1. to 5. inclusive

lost much

Mr. Wood. 486



No 52

U.S. Consulate
Canton July 30 1878

off. 1-2-2



Hon. Mr. Hamilton
2nd Asst. Secy. of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir,
I have had the honor to receive
your dispatch No 25 of 5th June
last advising me of the concurrence
of the Department in the
suggestion of H. E. Mendenhall and
the Consul at Amoy regarding
the transfer of the Consular Agency
at Swatow from the jurisdiction
of the Amoy Consulate to that of Canton.
Pursuant to instructions I shall
at an early day as possible, nominate
a suitable person to be appointed
Consular Agent at that port.

I have the honor to be

Sr
Yours faithfully
O. P. Lincoln
U.S. Consul

ack
5-78



772 53

U. S. Consulate at

Canton 24th August 1878

L. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to

State Department

Washington

D C.

Subject

Nomination of Consular Agent

at Swatow

Telegraphed Oct 31st

494

87053

U. S. Consulate at
Canton 24th Aug 1878.

Hon^r Mr Hunter

2nd Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir

Pursuant to Department dispatch
17025, of 5th June, I have the honor
to nominate Colen C. Williams Esq.
an American Citizen, and resident
of Pootow, as a proper person on
whom to bestow the appointment
of Consular Agent at that Post -

On receipt of above mentioned
dispatch, I visited Pootow, and
ascertained the views of the Ameri-
can residents, on the subject of

such

such appointment, as per inclosed
 request, that Mr Williams fill the
 position. - Matters are pending
 there of great interest to the American
 residents, to arrange which, they say,
 they have frequently solicited the
 assistance of the present Acting
 Consular Agent (Mr Gregory, A.B.
 in Consul), but without success.

They are therefore exceedingly an-
 xious that the appointment of Mr
 Williams, be made at an early day.

To secure this, they request me
 to urge the Department to ratify
 such appointment, if possible,
 by wire, at their expense, having
 placed ample funds in my hands
 to defray same.

If the notice of appointment

be

be made by mail, through the usual channels, several months must elapse before a change so much desired, can be consummated -

That the best interests of the Americans there, may be subserved I shall request the Consul General, to forward approval of this nomination, by wire if possible -

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant
C. P. Lincoln.

U. S. Consul.

Enclosure

Request of American Residents
that Mr. Williams be appointed
Consular Agent.

Copy

Swatow Aug 15th 1878

C. P. Lincoln Esq.

United States Consul for

Swatow & Swatow

Sir

The Americans resident at Swatow write in recommending respectfully to you for consideration the name of C. C. Williams as a proper person to fill the office of Consular Agent at this port.

(Sig) W. Ashmore

(Sig) W. K. McKibben

(Sig) P. L. Lisovak

(Sig) J. Harnan

212

Documents



*asst.
Dec. 19. 78*

*U.S. Consulate
at Canton*

12th Dec 1878.

No 54



Hon. Hon. Hunter

*Sec. Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.*

Subject

*Travel and Miscellaneous ex-
pense account for Third Quarter
1878.*

515

U.S. Consulate at
Canton 12th Oct 1878
772 54

Hon^{ble} Wm^m Hunter
2nd Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you herewith
my rent and Miscellaneous expense
account for 3rd quarter 1878. with vouchers
to support same to wit:

No 1 Rent of Consular Building	\$175.00
Postage	16.50
" 2 & 3 Stationery	23.20
" 4 Flags	37.00
" 5 Fare to Swatow & return attending to Consular Agency business	37.50
" 6 Chinese Writer	45.00

Sold draft for \$309.44, at 8% premium
to Hong Kong & Shanghai realizing for same
to balance account as per Exchange voucher No 1-33420
\$334.20 \$334.20

Trusting the foregoing will reach the
Department in due course and be approved.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
C. J. Lincoln
U. S. Consul.

Enclosures.
Cash and miscellaneous expense
account and vouchers, for third
quarter 1878.

agf
11/11/78

37
Mr. Clements.
No 55-
U. S. Consulate at
Canton. 12 Oct 1878.
Hon. William Hunter.
Second Asst Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Subject
Official returns. Third
Quarter 1878.

600.

Mr. Wood,

U.S. Consulate
Canton China
Oct 12th 1878

Hon. Wm. Evarts
Washington

My dear Sir

Our receiving information of the extreme suffering from yellow fever in some of the States

I at once procured a descriptive list in circulation among the foreign residents and sent private letters to two others of the native local officials. I thus succeeded in raising as a relief fund nearly eight hundred (800) dollars, which amount I

transmitted by your address by wire to-day -

My personal acquaintance with the people from a long residence at Genoa renders the news of their affliction doubly painful.

Trusting my assistance (as cheerfully subscribed) will prove to some extent, to relieve the distresses -

I am Sir

Yours obt. servant

P. P. Lincoln

The receipt of the
contribution of \$800 was
acknowledged Oct. 21st 78.

519.

No. 55.

U. S. Consulate at
Canton China

12th Oct 1878.

Am. William Hunter.

Second Asst Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to hand
you herewith official re-
turns for third Quarter
1878. to-wit

1st Digest of Invoice Book—
showing value of declared ex-
ports to be— \$153,930,37-

2nd Register of Official letters
received—

3rd Register of Official letters
sent. Nothing having occurred

Within

within this Consular District,
during the period mentioned
necessitating reports as per
forms No. 120 & 121 - none
are enclosed -

Trusting the enclosed
will be found in order.
I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant
C. C. Lincoln
U. S. Consul -

Enclosures.

- 9th
1st Digest of Invoices Book.
2nd Register of letters received
3rd Register of letters sent
file



No 56

U.S. Consulate

Shanghai 23^d Oct. 1878

C. P. Lincoln

Assistant to

Department of State

Washington

D.C.

Subject

Consular Agency at Siam.

N^o 56

U. S. Consulate

Canton 23rd Octo 1878

Hon Wm Hunter

2nd Asst. Secretary of State.
Washington
D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to state that pursuant to Department instructions I nominated a suitable person (Mr Colin C. Williams) on whom the appointment of Consular Agent at the port of Swatow could be bestowed, as per my despatch N^o 53 to the Department.

Acting Consul General Stahel, under paragraph 49, Consular Regulations, forwarded copy of same to the Legation at Peking, requesting the immediate appointment of Mr Williams to act as Consular Agent until the pleasure of the Secretary of State should be made known. A certificate of such appointment was forwarded by the U. S. Charges de Affairs Mr Holcombe, through this office to Mr Williams who upon presentation

presentation of same to Acting Consular Agent Gregory, took over charge of the Agency.

I am now in receipt of a communication from Consul Henderson at Amoy, in reply to mine, notifying him of Mr Williams appointment. Its tenor leads me to believe he purposes ignoring the appointment by Mr Holcombe and that he is not disposed to relinquish his supervision over the Agency until in receipt of further instructions from the Department.

He apparently has some grounds for taking this view as he says his instructions are "to continue control until Mr Lincoln nominates and the Department appoints" but inasmuch as Mr Williams has assumed charge under an appointment made pursuant to Consular Regulations, I regret Mr. Henderson's action as it unnecessarily complicates matters.

I have the honor to inclose copies of correspondence had with Consul Henderson regarding it. I have written the Legation on the subject and beg to repeat impart, what I there said regarding the appointment

appointment of a Consul for Swatow: "In my opinion there should be a full Consul at that port. One say, with one thousand (1000 #) dollars salary, per annum, and permission to trade, could be found to accept the position and could serve the interests of Americans far better than can an Agent, where the Consul under whose supervision he acts, resides at so great a distance. At the time of abolishment of Swatow Consulate the port only ranked 7th or 8th with the other ports of China, as a commercial point; while to day, as is evinced by customs returns, it stands 5th and is said to be steadily increasing in importance".

My acquaintance with Mr Williams is quite limited, but at a personal interview with the American residents at Swatow (who should be competent to judge) I was assured by each, that he was a very competent and proper person to fill the position of either Agent or Consul.

Complaints against Acting Consular Agent Gregory, were numerous. The people claiming their efforts to secure redress through him

him for wrongs, in nearly every instance proved futile owing to his disinclination to act, and they were consequently exceedingly anxious for a change. I am quite confident my suggestions regarding the appointment of a Consul at Swatow will meet the approval of H. C. Minister Seward, if referred to him, which I trust may be done.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your obt. Servant
W. S. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Enclosures

Copies of 3 dispatches—

NB507



U. S. Consulate at
Canton 30th. Sept.
1878

J. J. Henderson Esq.
U. S. Consul
Amoy

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that pursuant to suggestion of H. E. Mr Seward, and yourself, to Department of State, that the Consular Agency at Swatow be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Amoy Consulate to that of this office I was instructed to nominate a Consular Agent and advised that you had been directed to retain charge of the Agency, until the person nominated by me should be appointed.

I have now to inform you that such appointment has been made, as per enclosed copy of Commission.

Will you therefore be so good as to notify the present incumbent (Mr Gregory) and direct him to turn over charge to the

the new appointee, if he has not already done so, also send me a list of the Archives and Government property at the Agency for which you shall be receipted.

I will also be obliged for such information regarding the status of Consular affairs at Swatow as you may deem advisable, and be able to furnish me

I am, Sir

Your obedient Servant

(sig) C. P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

Enclosure

Copy of Commission of Consular Agent to Swatow

No 205

United States Consulate
Amoy, October 8th 1878

C. R. Lincoln Esq.
U. S. Consul.
Canton

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 23rd ultimo, relative to the transference of the Swatow Agency from this Consulate to that of Canton in which you inform me that Mr C. C. Williams has on your nomination been appointed by Mr Holcombe, Consular Agent at that Port, and request me to notify Mr Gregory of the fact and direct him to turn over charge to the new appointee.

In reply thereto I beg to inform you that I am instructed to continue control over the Agency at Swatow until such time as you shall nominate and the Department appoint some suitable person to take charge of it. When that has been done I will doubtless be advised of the facts by the Department. I will then hasten to ^{carry}

carry out any further directions which I may receive from the Department touching the transfer and will be happy at the same time to give you any information I can regarding the affairs of the Agency.

I beg to enclose for your information copies of the correspondence which passed between this office and the Department on the subject; also to invite your attention to par. 19 of the Consular Regulations, last part.

I am, Sir

Yours obedient Servant

(sig) J. J. Henderson
Consul

U. S. Consulate at
No 512. Canton 14th. October
1878

J. J. Henderson Esq.
U. S. Consul
Amoy

Sir

I have had the honor to receive
your despatch No 205 of 8th instant,
relative to the consular Agency at
Swatow. For your kindness in calling
my attention to paragraph 19, Consular
Regulations, you have my thanks.

It may be possible you are un-
der the impression that I am anxious
to assume ~~control~~ control of the Swatow Agency.
To remove such impression, if it exists,
I may be pardoned for saying, the
transfer was not made at my solici-
tation.

Pursuant to Department instruct-
ions (copy herewith) and the provisions
of paragraph 19, Consular Regulations,
the nomination of a consular Agent
was made and forwarded through ^{the} proper

channel. U. S. Vice Consul General Stahel
 saw proper to transmit a copy of my despatch
 to the Legation requesting the immediate
 appointment of Mr Williams, to act as
 Consular Agent, until the pleasure of the
 Secretary of State was made known. This
 was done I believe in accordance with
 paragraph 49, Consular Regulations.-

I regret the present complication
 of matters which could have been easily
 and very properly avoided.

I am Sir

Your obedient Servant

(sig) C. P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul



77-57

[Handwritten signature]
79

Wood

540

Consulate at
Canton 14 Nov 1878

C. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to
State Department
Washington
D. C.

Subject
Consular Agency at Pevation

540

Nº 57

U. S. Consulate at
Canton 14th Nov 1878.

Hon^r W^m Hunter

2nd Asst. Secretary of State

Washington

D. C.

Sir

Referring to my dispatch Nº 56 of 23rd October, relative to the Quatun Consular Agency, I have the honor to say that I am in receipt of a communication from Consul Henderson in which he says that "inasmuch as Acting Consular Agent Gregory, has already turned over charge to Mr Williams, I relinquish supervision over the Agency &c"

I have therefore assumed charge or control over it.

Telegram signed Payson, informing me of the appointment by the Department, of Mr Williams, has been received.

Trusting the Department will concur in my views regarding
the

the appointment of a Consul for Peking,
as expressed in my dispatch 17th 56 above
referred to.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

C. P. Lincoln,

U. S. Consul

Wood

Ack & express hope that the Mexican
forebodings may not be realized.

C. P.
U. S. Consulate at

Canton 28th Nov. 78.



172

Recd Oct 5 1878
20-1879

C. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to

State Department

Washington

C. P.

Subject

Earth quake at Canton

552

71258

U. S. Consulate at
Hankow 28th Nov. 1878

Hon. William Hunter
2nd Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to report that on Saturday morning last, 23rd instant, at 3¹⁵ O'clock, a very sharp shock of earthquake was felt at this port. . . . Such freaks of nature are so rarely experienced in this part of China. This one caused considerable consternation in the minds of many who felt the shock and realized its cause.

I was awakened by the vibration of my bed and the noise caused by a general disturbance of pictures, doors, windows &c. in the room and a distinct trembling and shaking of the building. The sensation produced was of a depressing nature.

motion, very similar indeed to that of seasickness.

I am informed that a shock of equal severity was felt almost at the same moment, in Hong Kong.

It is predicted by many that what was felt here was caused by a severe and perhaps disastrous Earthquake at Manila or in Formosa.

In a conversation with His Excellency the Viceroy, he expressed the opinion that the Earthquake and a fire which occurred in the city the day previous, causing a loss estimated at One million dollars, were omens bodeful of no good to Canton and its inhabitants and therefore greater disasters might be anticipated.

I have the honor to be
Dear

Your obedient servant

C. Lincoln
U. S. Consul.



70 59

ackd Jan 27/79

Mr Wood

*United States Consulate
Wanted 9th Jan'y. 1879*

*B. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to
Department of State
Washington
D. C.*

*Subject
Returns for 4th quarter 1878.*

577

77059

United States Consulate
Canton 9th January 1879

Hon Chas Payson
3rd Asst Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you herewith
Official returns to wit:
Quarterly 1st Digest of Invoice book 4th quarter 1878.
" 2nd Register of Official Letters received " " "
" 3rd " " " " " " " " " " " "
" 4th Arrival &c of American vessels
Annual 5th Names of Persons employed at Consulate
" 6th Aggregate amount of fees received for 1878.
Trusting same will reach the Department
in due course and be found in order

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

C. J. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Enclosures

Returns for 4th quarter 1878. also annual
returns for 1878.



17280

recd 24/79

Mr Wood
United States Consulate
San Francisco January 9th 1879

Charles P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to
Department of State
Washington
D. C.



Subject

*Rent & Miscellaneous Expenses
account for 4th quarter 1878.*

578.

17260

United States Consulate
Canton 9th January 1879

Hon Chas. Fayson
3rd Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
1916

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith the rent and miscellaneous expense account for the quarter ending 31st December 1878 with vouchers from 1 to 9 inclusive to your same-ent-

1721. Rent of Consular building	175.00
" 2 Postage	26.08
" 2 " at Swatow	3.64
" 3 & 4 Stationery for Canton & Consular Agency at Swatow	71.02
" 5 " Chinese	7.85
" 6 & 7 Flag Staff & Fixtures	11.00
" 8 Chinese writer	45.00
" 9 Blank forms (Invoice certificates)	10.00
	\$ 349.59

For this amount, I drew draft on the Hon Secretary of State for 317 ⁸/₁₀₀ Dollars and sold same to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank at 10% premium, realizing for same the sum of \$ 349.59 to balance account as per Exchange voucher 1721. herewith-

Trusting the account will be found
in

in order

I have the honor to

Be

Your obedient servant

C. C. Linco

U. S. Consul

Enclosures



Rent and Miscellaneous Exp.
account for 4th quarter 1878 with vouchers
from 1 to 9



97-61.

ackd Mail 27/79
Mr Wood
United States Consulate
Canton 24th Jan'y 1879

C. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to
Department of State
Washington
D. C.

Subject
Revision of Consular Regulations

58b

172 b1

United States Consulate
London 24th January 1879

Honr Chas Payson
3rd Asst Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have had the honor to receive Depart-
ment dispatch (Separate) of 6th November
last - requesting Consuls to submit by
15th instant, for consideration, such changes
as they may think should be made in the
present Edition of Consular Regulations -
Am sorry to say, it was impossible to comply
with such request, the dispatch referred
to, reaching me too late -

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant
C. Lincoln
U. S. Consul



Ackd Jan 27/79

W. Wood

United States Consulate

Canton 24th Jan'y 1879.

L. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to

State Department

Washington

D. C.

Subject

*Returns for 4th quarter 1878 of the
Consular Agency at Pootung*

172 b2
United States Consulate
Canton 24th January 1879

Hon^{ble} Chas Payson
3rd Asst Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you herewith the official returns for the quarter ending 31st December 1878 of the Consular Agency at Swatow, as furnished me by Consular Agent Williams-to wit: -

- 1st Record of Treasury Fees. *True*
- 2nd Register of Official letters received *file*
- 3rd " " " " sent
- 4th Arrival & departure of American vessels *True*

I trust you will find them in order and reach the Department in due course.

Mr Williams writes me, that, it is impossible to conduct the business of the office without an Interpreter, and that the services of a competent one, can not be secured for less than 600\$ per annum. I have advised him that an appropriation of 500\$ for salary of Interpreter at each of several Consulates in China, was made by the Government, and that I am under the impression that Swatow is entitled to that amount for such officer. Please inform whether I am correct and if so whether Mr Williams shall draw drafts for payment of such salary or render accounts

accounts to me and I draw the drafts include same in my Rent and Miscellaneous Expense account as have done for Stationery, Postage &c. furnished them. Should they be drawn on the Secretary the Treasury, as they are for salary of Interpreter for this Consulate -

The Swatow Agency reports on the 340\$ Extra wages due the Government.

Please advise me what disposition should be made of it. - To remit it to the Bank by purchasing draft, a present rate of exchange would incur a loss of 10% -

I have the honor to be

Res

Your obedient Servant.

C. J. Linsley
U. S. Consul

Enclosures

Returns for 4th quarter 1878. of the
Consulate Agency at Swatow

Canton
San Francisco Mr. ...
Did so much ...
file - Memo ...
Report.

There is no record of the inquiry instituted in 1876. It appears from Mr Halcombe's dispatch to the Minister called upon the Consul at Canton for a report. This report was doubtless made to him, and the matter concluded. In consequence of this view of the subject a dispatch is prepared and submitted offering a copy of Mr Halcombe's No 85, to the Consul at Canton for consideration & report.

This report was based upon a diplomatic dispatch: it might be filed with the Canton dispatch, consular, as a Mem. The Consul was called on for report in the case, & when the report reaches the Dept, this Mem. might serve to connect it with other papers on file: etc.

577

United States Consulate
17263 Canton 19th March 1879

Hon Chas Payson.
3rd Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have just made a report on
the culture of Sugar cane and the
manufacture of Sugar and Rock
Candy, to the Charge'de' Affairs at
Peking; at his request, for parties
desiring information on the subject;

Believing the same will be
interest to the Department I have
the honor to forward copy herewith

I have the honor to be

Sir .. Your obedient Servant
C. H. Lawrence
U. S. Consul

Enclosure.

Copy of report on culture of
sugar cane &c.

Copy-

N^o 22

United States Consulate
Canton 10th March 1879

Chester Holcombe Esq
Chargé de Affaires
Peking

Sir

Pursuant to your request of 14th November last I am now enabled by personal investigation and from a report from our Consular Agent at Swatow to give you the following information relative to the culture of Chinese sugar cane or sorghum, and the manufacture of crystalized sugar and "Rock Candy" -

From the sources mentioned I learn -
1st That the Chinese never allow their sugar cane to produce seed, therefore it is impossible to obtain any here.

2nd The sugar cane is grown from cuttings in the following manner -

When the cane is cut down the tops are cut off and bound in bundles, the leaves of these top cuttings are taken off - The cuttings which usually have four or five joints are placed in a pond of fresh water, where they remain in soak for some twenty days, at which time the joints mentioned will have thrown out sprouts or buds -

These will be some four or inches in length - The cuttings are then planted in rows about two feet apart and on an angle of about sixty degrees. The cuttings when planted are slightly manured with bean cake

cake, which is the compressed pulp of a yellow China bean, which as you are aware grows abundantly in the northern portion of the Empire. It requires ten months of time of planting before the crop is mature and ready for harvesting.

From the roots of this crop, they is well fertilized with the bean cake in a semi-liquid form, a second crop is produced and a third yield is sometimes secured in this manner, but only where the soil is exceptionally rich. If the soil is not sufficiently fertile, for a third crop, the roots are removed, the land cultivated and manured as for first crop and cuttings are planted every two years as above described.

3^d The cane when cut is collected in bundles and conveyed by men or boats according to the locality, to the mill or crusher. This consists of two granite cylinders three feet in length by eighteen inches in diameter, placed perpendicularly; the ends revolving in a stone socket, the upper in a frame of wood set into granite uprights. Attached to or let in to the upper end of these cylinders are wooden cog wheels and to the end of one of the cylinders is attached a strong wooden shaft or spindle to the upper end of which is fixed a cross beam or lever. To the outer end of this beam is attached the propelling power which usually consists of five to six oxen. These are driven round at a regular walk. The cane is passed between the cylinders

cylinders; The juice running down into a small trench leading to a cavity of twenty or thirty gallons capacity, formed in the ground both trench and cavity are rendered secure from leakage by being chumassed. The juice is then conveyed in buckets, to the boiling pans near at hand. I am told that though the cane is passed between the cylinders several times, a very small part of the juice is extracted, when compared with what is done with the improved foreign crusher. The cane after being crushed, is frequently used as fodder and sometimes is dried in the sun and used for fuel for boiling the sugar.

4th The boiling pans are of cast iron. The great portion of those used in this part of the country; being made at Fat Shan. Some fifteen miles in the interior from Canton. They are some eighteen inches deep by about four feet in diameter, are placed in brick-work side by side, usually four in number, with arches for fuel underneath. All covered with a mat or thatched shed. In some of the larger districts, owned by wealthy Chinaman, several sets of these pans will be found under one roof.

I visited a large "Rock Candy" manufactory at Fat Shan a few days since and learned that the best quality of this article is made from white, and a poorer quality from Brown sugar, in the following manner. The sugar is placed with a sufficient quantity of water in a large boiling pan; similar

similar to the ones described and boils down to the proper consistency, which, ascertained by putting a small quan in cold water. If it hardens at once it is then time to run it off in Earls ware jars - These jars hold about 50 each - They are always broken in three or four parts and these parts are then bound together with a small quantity of lime cement and a few bamboo or rattan hoops - The hot liquid is then put into these broken jars and a net work of basket splints is placed over each jar the ends of the splints extend in different directions through the liquid to the bottom of the jar -

If the temperature is cold it will crystallize in about 15 days, if warm it requires from 25 to 30 - As it crystallizes it adheres to the splints, the portion not crystallizing settles to the bottom - The jars are then placed with bottom portion turned partly up, over empty ones, to allow the molasses to run out - When sufficiently drained the jars are removed, the hoops taken off, and with a small hatchet, the parts prised assunder, the candy is then broken from the splints and spread out in the sun for a short time, to purify or bleach, then assorted and packed in wooden tubs holding from forty to fifty lbs and sent to market.

Two qualities are always found -
(the)

the jars, that at the bottom being darker and of course of less market value -

The drainings from these jars are reboiled and a poorer quality of Brown sugar produce, from the refuse, remaining, after this last process, a cement is made by mixing with lime -

Consular Agent Williams gives the following detailed statement, of the process pursued, in the manufacture of what is known as "Green Sugar"

"December is the month when they begin to boil the juice, as it is taken from the crushers in buckets it is poured into one of the four iron boiling pans; a man is in attendance who bales the juice from one pan to the other; as soon as the liquid is brought to a boil a small portion of Lime is put in, and the white of one or two eggs is put in each pan - After a short time the dirt and refuse come on the surface which is all skimmed off, from time to time, while the sugar is boiling. When sufficiently boiled, it is run off into a wooden cooler about 7 feet long, 4 feet wide and 1 foot deep and while in the hot liquid state a man begins to stir it back and forth with a piece of wood 1 foot long 6 inches broad by 1 inch thick attached in the centre to a handle of 4 feet long, with this wooden hoe, he keeps the liquid in constant motion until it begins to granulate, and cool, and when cool enough several men mix and rub it with their hands

ended

until all the lumps are bruised and sugar becomes all of one colour, which, a dark yellow, it is then put in baskets and sold to sugar dealers, who put it up in mat bags, and then brought to market, for shipment."

The sugar principally exported to foreign countries is what is known as "C Sugar", and is made as follows-

When the juice is boiled to a proper consistency, the whites of two eggs are put into each pan, which serves as a clarifier. When sufficiently it is run off into conical shaped earthenware jars; these are put in rows either over a chummed trench leading to a larger receptacle, or over empty jars. On the bottom of each containing the sugar, is a small appurtenance in which is placed a wisp or bung of straw when the sugar has become sufficiently granulated by cooling and an occasional stirring, the straw bung is slightly lifted so the portion not becoming sugar escapes into the trench or empty jars. When sufficiently drained, a thin layer of straw is placed over the sugar and over that a thick layer of clay. The jars are then packed away in a dry place, where they remain from 30 to 40 days according to the state of atmosphere. If cold 40, warm 30 days. The coverings and straw bungs are then removed and each jar will be found to contain three grades of sugar, the upper part being

white, the next light brown and the bottom a dark brown—

The drainings are sometimes used for distilling purposes, and also in making cement as above stated—

During the past year the market price of the different grades of sugar ranged from \$2.90 to \$6.25 per picul. (133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs)

It seems there are two kinds of cane grown here— one and the better for sugar, is of a dark purple colour, and much harder than the other which is green and quite tender— The latter is principally sold in pieces about 8 to 10 inches in length, to the Natives, who eat it in its raw state—

Trusting the foregoing will be of interest to those seeking information on the subject, from you

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

Signed B. P. Lincoln
U. S. Consul.

Recd May 27, 1879

Mr Hood

United States Consulate
Canton 9th April 1879

17264



C. P. Lincoln U.S. Consul to
Department of State
Washington
D.C.



Subject

Returns for 1st Quarter 1879
from Consular Agency at Canton

627

17th 84. United States Consulate
Canton 9th April 1879.

Hon Chas. Payson
3rd Assistant Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you herewith
official Returns for 1st Quarter 1879 just
to hand from Consular Agency at
Swatow

1st Register of official Letters received

2nd " " " " " "

3rd Record "Treasury Fees

4th Arrival & Departure of American vessels

Trusting the same will be found
in order

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

C. P. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Enclosures

1st Register of official letters received

2nd " " " " " " sent

3rd Record "Treasury Fees

4th Arrival & Departure of American vessels

Recd Aug 7, 1879

Mr Hood

United States Consulate
Canton 9th April 1879



97065

C. R. Lincoln (U.S.) Consul to
State Department
Washington
D.C.



Subject

Official returns for 1st quarter 1879

628

97255
United States Consulate
Canton 9th April 1879

Mr. Elias Payson
3rd Asst Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir
I have the honor to hand you herewith
official Returns for the quarter ending
31st March last viz
First Digest of Invoice Book
Second, Register of official Letters sent
Third " " " " received
There have been no arrivals or departures
of American vessels during the quarter
mentioned

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant

A. P. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Enclosures
1st Digest of Invoice Book ~~that~~
2nd Register of official Letters sent
3rd " " " " received ~~file~~



27066



Ans. July 1879

Mr Wood

*United States Consulate
Shanghai 9th April 1879*

*L. A. Lincoln U. S. Consul to
State Department
Washington
D. C.*

*Subject
Rent & Miscellaneous Expenses account
for 1st quarter 1879.*

629

87066 United States Consulate
Canton 9th April 1879.

Hon Chas Payson
3rd Asst Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you herewith
Rent and Miscellaneous Expense account
for the quarter ending 31st March last
with vouchers from one to five to support
same items.

8701. Rent of Consular building	\$175 00
" Postage this office & Devotion Agency	²⁵⁹³ 726 33.19
" 2 Stationery	24.75
" 3 " Chinese for Devotion Agency	7.39
" 4 Carpenter wood boxes for preserving records & Consular property	29 50
" 5 Chinese writer	<u>45.00</u>
	\$314.83

For the amount I draw draft on the
Honorable Secretary of State at 15 days sight
for the sum of 286 ²⁴/₁₀₀ Dollars and ¹¹/₁₀₀
same to Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank
at 10% premium realizing therefor the sum
of 314.83 to balance

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your obedient servant

C. P. Lingard
U. S. Consul

Enclosures

Rent & Miscellaneous Expense
and vouchers for 1st quarter 1879.

ask *Recd 5/31/79* *77777*
United States Consulate
Canton 16th May 1879
7-67
C. P. Lincoln Lt. Consul to
Department of State
Washington
D.C.



Subject:
Visit of H. E. General Grant,
to Canton

United States Consulate
Hankow 16th May 1879

Charles Fayson Esq.
3rd Asst Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to inform the Department, that His Excellency General Grant, and party, visited Hankow on the 5th arriving from Hong Kong per U.S.S. "Albatross", Commander Geo. A. Perkins and leaving for Macao on the 10th instant.

This being the first Chinese port visited, I considered it highly important, that all honors due so distinguished an American, should be shown, by the Native Authorities - That this might be effected, I had several interviews with His Excellency the Viceroy, who cheerfully acquiesced in my

my suggestions as to a suitable programme to be carried out on the occasion. -

I am pleased to say that notwithstanding the advice of the British Consul to His Excellency the Viceroy, that General Grant was not entitled, more than any private citizen - to any recognition or reception at the hands of the Native Authorities, they received him with courtesies never before extended to any Foreigner -

That the Department may be fully advised, I send herewith as enclosure one, a very complete and accurate report of what occurred here, during the General's visit. - Clipped from the Hong Kong "Daily Press" -

To show the precaution taken by the Authorities that nothing should occur to mar the pleasure of all parties concerned, -

I will say that His Excellency the Viceroy caused to be issued
and

and extensively posted, proclamations directing the people to show all due respect to so eminent a visitor, and am pleased to say its injunctions were most strictly complied with, and that every thing was conducted in a manner entirely satisfactory to myself and distinguished guests.

I have the honor to be

Dear

Your obedient servant

C. P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

Enclosure 1701.

Clipping from Hong Kong "Daily Press".

GENERAL GRANT IN CANTON.

[BY OUR OWN REPORTER.]

CANTON, 7th April.

On Monday morning last General Grant and party left Hongkong on a visit to the City of Canton and the Portuguese colony of Macao. General and Mrs. Grant arrived at Murray Pier shortly before eight o'clock, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Hennessy and the Government steam launch being ready to receive the party, they embarked for the U.S.S. *Ashuelot*, Captain Perkins, and about eight o'clock, having saluted the General with 21 guns, upon his stepping on board, the *Ashuelot* left her moorings for the City of Rams.

Upon gaining the quarter-deck of the *Ashuelot*, Captain Perkins, in an elegant little speech, presented Mrs. Grant with a magnificent bouquet, sent on board by the American shipmasters at present in Hongkong Harbour. Mrs. Grant thanked her countrymen for their kind attention, and Captain Perkins for the complimentary terms in which it was conveyed to her.

The weather on leaving was anything but pleasant, and after getting clear of British waters the rain squalls and gusts of wind were such as to drive most of the party below. This weather continued for some time, but approaching Ma-chow signs appeared that the bad weather would soon be headed, and by the time the *Ashuelot* reached the Island of Suichan, the black clouds had disappeared, the sun shone out, and a cool breeze blowing across the beam, made it very pleasant on deck. The party now appeared on the hurricane deck, and was composed of—General and Mrs. Grant; the Hon. A. E. Borie, ex-Secretary U.S. Navy; Mr. Chester Holcombe, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires in China; Lieut.-Colonel F. Grant, U.S.A.; Judge Denny, U.S. Consul, Tientsin; Mr. Jno. Russell Young; and Dr. Keating.

On the way up, on the river boats and Chinese gunboats that were met, it seemed to be well known that the *Ashuelot* carried a distinguished personage, as the dipping of the ensign was never neglected in a single instance, and on the arrival of the steamer near Chuenpee, she was met by a Chinese gunboat specially sent to meet the *Ashuelot* and escort her up the river. The Chinese Admiral at Canton sending down his card to General Grant. At certain points of the river salutes were fired as the vessel passed up, and at Anunghoy Island the batteries were manned by troops who displayed their banners, and at Wantong hundreds of flags of every colour, floating on staves stuck in the ground, and backed up by the green hills presented a very gay appearance. At half-past one, the captain and officers of the *Ashuelot* entertained the distinguished party at tiffin, which was as sumptuous a banquet as probably could be put up on any table in China. Soon after five o'clock, when at the bottom of Whampoa Reach, the *Ashuelot* was boarded by the captain of the Viceroy's gunboat *Tsing-po*, accompanied by two mandarins bearing the cards of the Viceroy of Canton, the Tartar-General, the Governor of Canton, the Provincial Judge, and the Intendant of Customs. Salutes were fired, the *Tsing-po* manned yards, and the *Ashuelot* was hove to, and after the mandarins had fulfilled their mission they left the ship, and the *Ashuelot* proceeded.

The vessel left Hongkong on the slack water, and having the tide against her as long as it lasted and afterwards a strong current, she did not reach her moorings off Shameen until nine o'clock. There was a great display of lanterns near the United States Consulate, and twenty war junks were anchored in line on the opposite side and illuminated. The Chinese gunboats were also illuminated and burned signal lights in answer to rockets and signal lights burned on the *Ashuelot*. Mr. C. P. Lincoln (United States Consul), and Dr. Carrow, came off to the steamer, and the General and party soon after left for the United States Consulate, where they were entertained by the Consul. At the landing place on Shameen a mat erection had been raised which was wreathed with evergreens, a large number of pot plants and ferns had been tastefully arranged, and a great display of bunting marked the spot. It had been arranged that the Consular Body, the Municipal Council, and the principal residents were to meet the General at the landing place, but as he arrived after dinner this did not take place in a formal manner, though a great number went down to meet the party as they landed, and the "three cheers" given as the General appeared on Shameen must have been heard over the greater part of Honam.

At eight o'clock on Tuesday morning salutes were exchanged by the *Ashuelot* and several Chinese gunboats. The morning was fine and not very hot, and the greater portion of the forenoon was consumed in arranging the programme to be carried out during the General's stay, and receiving visitors, amongst whom were Dr. H. F. Hanke (Acting British Consul); and Messrs. E. H. Parker and A. Hosie (Assistants, British Consulate); the Baron J. von Soden (German Consul), and Mr. Frenenberg (Assistant, German Consulate); Mr. A. C. Levysohn, Netherlands Consul; Mr. T. B. Cunningham, Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway; Mr. A. J. Duval, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Shameen; Mr. Rowe, Mr. Gideon Nye, &c., &c.

At two o'clock the General and party left the United States Consulate to pay a visit to the Viceroy at his Yamén. The General was accompanied by Mr. C. P. Lincoln (U.S. Consul), and the party included the Hon. A. E. Borie, Mr. Chester Holcombe (U.S. Chargé d'Affaires), Lieut.-Colonel Grant, Captain Perkins (*Ashuelot*), Judge Denny (U.S. Consul, Tientsin), Mr. Mo-Ewan (*Ashuelot*), Lieutenant Belknap (*Ashuelot*), Dr. Fitz-Simmons (*Ashuelot*), Mr. J. Russell Young, and Dr. Keating. The distance from the U.S. Consulate to the Viceroy's yamen is three miles, and the whole route was lined by Chinese to the number of tens of thousands. General Grant said he never saw such a line of faces, and his estimate is that at least a hundred thousand persons saw the procession of chairs pass by. The party were headed by mandarins mounted and a body of troops, and the traffic had been stopped and each crossing or end of a street was kept by troops. This was really necessary, as the pressure to get a sight of the illustrious warrior and statesman in places was tremendous, and it was as much as the soldiers could do to keep the crowd back. They were very orderly, however, and this may be accounted for to some extent by the Viceroy's issuing a warning, in the form of a placard which was posted all along the route,

that any person creating a disturbance or using any disrespectful language would be immediately taken into custody and handed over to the proper authorities to be dealt with. On arriving at the Ti Ping Gate, the General was saluted in Chinese fashion, and this salute was repeated on entering the city at the Qui Dehr Gate. On arriving at the gate of the Viceroy's *yamèn* a salute of 21 guns was fired, and the party filed through two lines of Tartar troops armed with rifles. These presented arms in the European fashion (as was also done on passing the city boundary) and the word of command was given in English. The chairs were not deposited until inside the *yamèn* proper, and here four or five hundred military and other mandarins lined the approach to the Viceroy and his suite. The party were then introduced according to their rank to Lin Kwan Yü, Viceroy, Governor-General of the Two Kwang, and Acting Governor of Canton; Chang Tsein, Tartar-General; Jen Chi, Imperial Commissioner of Customs; Shan Chang Mow, Deputy Tartar-General; and Chi, Assistant Tartar-General. The party were received on their arrival by the Chinese officials after the manner of their country, and were taken leave of in European fashion. The Viceroy himself led General Grant to a seat, and the officials distributed themselves amongst the foreigners, the whole party sitting in a semi-circle which extended nearly across the entire width of the room. By the side of each guest stood, on massive teapots in delicate Chinese cups, tea made *à la Chinoise*, and whilst the party were thus seated a lively conversation took place between the principal officials and the principal visitors, which was interpreted by Mr. Chester Holcombe and by Yu C. Cheung, the interpreter at the U.S. Consulate, who is also a blue-button mandarin. The Chinese officials were very cordial in their manner, and, after the ceremony of introduction had been got through, put off a deal of that restraint for which Chinese mandarins are noted. They wore the red buttons of their rank, and the Viceroy being at present Acting Governor of Canton he had an extra batch of aide-de-camps in attendance. After a good many questions had been asked and answered, a bell sounded, and the Viceroy conducted General Grant to another apartment—about five minutes' walk, however—and the party and the officials formed a procession with due regard to precedence, and marched to a room where refreshments had been laid on a large table in a very handsome apartment. Seats had been placed for the exact number of guests, whose cards had been sent early in the morning, and when all had settled down, the sight presented was a very fine spectacle, as will be easily imagined, the naval, military, and consular uniforms contrasting well with the rich dresses of the Chinese, and the throng of at least three hundred servants of all kinds, well dressed, forming a fine background. With the exception of the glasses and knives and forks, all the *matériel* of the table was Chinese, and consisted of the finest ceramic ware for which China is so celebrated. The Viceroy pledged the General and the Hon. A. E. Borie repeatedly, and seemed rather to enjoy his *Cliequot*. After about eighty dishes had been discussed, and tea had been again served, a signal from the Viceroy was given and each guest—as well as the officials—received his hat, other servants brought lights, and cigars being

handed round, the procession re-formed, and the officials bade good bye to their visitors in the apartment in which they were received. The party then returned by the same route they came, and passing through the *yamèn* gate the General was again saluted with 21 guns, and the troops presented arms. The streets were just as crowded on the return journey, and the consulate was reached about half-past five. As ex-President of the United States (which was the title on his Chinese card) General Grant paid his visit in evening dress, as did the civilians; Mr. Lincoln wore his Consular uniform, Lieut.-Colonel Grant the uniform of his regiment, and the captain and officers of the *Ashuelot* the uniform of the United States Navy.

Many Canton residents called upon the General during the day, including the entire Customs staff, and in the evening a deputation of American gentlemen called at the Consulate and presented the General, through Mr. Consul Lincoln, with the following address:—

Address of the American residents of Canton to His Excellency GENERAL ULYSSES GRANT, Ex-President of the United States, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—We, your countrymen assembled to greet your arrival at this the Southern Gate of the most ancient of Empires, proudly rejoice that the name erst heralded with victory from scenes of civil strife and then inscribed in history is now echoed from Empire to Empire and shore to shore, linked with the undying aspiration of fraternal affection uttered at Appomattox,

“LET US HAVE PEACE!”

That such are the attributes of your name—that, having exhausted the glory of War, it is your happy fortune to hear it hailed as the harbinger of Peace—Europe has declared in a chorus of eulogy.

In appreciation of a career so auspicious and so renowned, our feeble voices may well be hushed in silent homage.

But it may be permitted to us here, in the advantageous position of the place of our domicile for observation—midway between Europe and our own beloved country—to estimate and add to the store of the active deeds of your public life, the valuable service you have since rendered by the felicitous manner in which you have conciliated the good opinion and elicited the expressions of the good-will of the European peoples toward our country; especially in your intercourse with our nearest kinsmen of the United Kingdom.

Thus, you have conspicuously illustrated the principles embodied in the Treaty of Washington, and your visit became the complement and seal of an act that reflects lasting honour upon your Administration.

In now assuring your honoured self and your lady of the high gratification that we personally feel in welcoming your presence at this distant point from our country, we beg to express the hope that your personal observation among the people of Canton—where the Chinese can be best studied understandingly in their own homes—will enable you to correct the misconceptions among our countrymen of the Pacific States which tend to impair the compact of friendly comity to which our Government constrained the reluctant Rulers of China in 1844 and again in 1858.

Trusting that you can afford time for such study; and offering our individual personal aid to that end,

We are, with every sentiment of respect and admiration,

Your countrymen,
(Signed)

Gideon Nye.	H. V. Noyes.
T. B. Cunningham.	R. H. Graves.
F. Carrow.	W. S. Schenck.
T. G. Kerr.	Henry Eldredge.
B. C. Henry.	Cæsar Fuller.
T. D. Benning.	A. F. Happer, junr.
A. P. Happer.	A. B. Benning.

General Grant very briefly replied, saying he was delighted always to meet Americans abroad generally, and the gentlemen present in particular, and thanked them sincerely for the address they had presented to him.

Sau Tip—First Dishes—Kwa Tsze (Melon Seeds); Hang Yan (Almonds).
Pat Toi Sheung—(Eight pairs of Dishes)—Fo Toi (Ham); Siu Sun (Small Bamboo Sprouts); Wong Kw (Cucumber); Siu Ap (Roast Duck); Cho Kai (Chicken prepared in Spirit Dregs); Nam Tau (Peas); Kau Wong (Scallop); Hung Ha (Prawns); Heung Cheung (Sausages); Kan Choi (Vegetable); Min Kan (Flour Balls); Su U (Fish prepared with Onions and Vinegar); Pui Kwat (Pork Chops); Kam Choi; Ngan Tin; U Sung (Fish Brawn).
Ching Mat Chin—(Preserves)—Un San; Mui Fa (Plum Blossoms); Kam Ch'in (Oranges); Yeung To (Carambola).

Ching Shui Kwo—(Fruit)—Shek Lau (Pomegranate); Kwong Kom (Kwong Chau Mandarin Orange); Tsun Li (Tientsin Pear); Hung Kwat (Orange).

Sze Mat Un—(Four Dishes Honey Preserves)—Mat

Li Tsze (Pears preserved in Honey); Mat Kam Chang; (Coolie and Mandarin Oranges preserved in Honey); Mat Kam Pan (Fruit); Mat Shan Cha (Fruit).

Shui Kwo Shan Tip—(Vegetable Dishes)—Put Ts'ai Water Chestnuts; Cha Ko (Vegetable product).

Tai Un—(Large Bowls)—Ching Tong Yin Choi (Bird's Nest Clear Soup); P'un Wo Siu Ap Tsze (Roast Duck reprepared).

Mui Yan Mui—(A Dish to each Guest)—Ch'ing Ui Ngan Yee (A variety of Fungus); Fu Pi Kap Tan (Pigeon Eggs enclosed in Bean Curd); Kwai Fa U Chi (Fish Fins macerated); Chau Sin Pong Hi (Shrimps).

Tim Sam Yat To—(One Course Pastry)—Chan Chui Siu Mai (Balls of Meat enclosed in flour); Fo Toi So Hop (Ham in flour); Ngan Sze Sai Min (Vermicelli).

Tai Un—(Large Bowls)—Ching Tan U Chi (Fish Fins boiled in clear Soup); P'un Fo Siu Pak Kap (Roast Pigeon).

Mui Yan Mui—(A Dish to each Guest)—Kam Ts'in Kai (Macerated Chicken); Yeung Pak Hop (Fruit and flesh Combined).

Chung Un—(Middle sized Bowls)—Ui Wan Tan Kang (Bean Soup); Mat Chin Fo Toi (Ham prepared in Honey).

Tim Sam Yat To—(One course Pastry)—Lo Pak Pang (Turnip Cakes); Cho Lai Ko (Date Cakes); Sam Sze Tong (Soup).

Siu Can—(Roasts)—Siu U Chu (Roast Sucking Pig); Siu Fi Ap (Roast Duck); Siu Kut U (Roast); Siu Fo Toi (Roast Ham).

Tim Sam Yat To—(One course Pastry)—Ho Ip Kau Tsze (Meat in Pastry); Sheung Ma Su Pong (Pies); Tung Choi Tong (Vegetable Sauce).

Tai Un—(Large Bowls)—Fi U To (Fish Maws); P'un Siu Yeung Yuk (Roast Mutton).

Mui Yan Mui—(A Dish to each Guest)—Mat Ching Yi (Tientsin Pears preserved in Honey); Ui Ap Cheung (Boiled Duck's Feet).

Chung Un—(Middle sized Bowls)—Hung Siu Ya Ap (Roast wild Duck with Sauce); Put Ch'ai Cha Po (Water Chestnuts in Sauce).

Tim Sam Yat To—(A Course of Pastry)—Kai Tan Pau (Egg Rolls); Ngan Sze Kun (Milk Rolls); Lin Tsze Kang (Lily Seed Sauce).

Tai Un—(Large Bowls)—Kwo Choi (Stewed Vegetable); P'un Sin Kai (Roast Chicken).

Mui Yan Mui—(A Dish to each Guest)—Yeung Mo Ku (Stewed Mushrooms); Yuk Lan Pin.

Chung Un—(Middle sized Bowls)—Siu K'6 Kwa (Roast Egg-plant); Siu Ha Shin (Preparation of Crabs).

Tim Sam Yat To—(A Course of Pastry)—Kuk Fa So (Chrysanthemum Pasties); Shui Ching Kau (Jelly); U Mui Cha, (Oomuy Tea).

(Here came the Rice).

Tso Choi—(Final Dishes)—Yat Pan Hoi Sum (1st quality Beche-de-mer); Kam Ngan Chau Tsze (Gold and Silver Legs, i.e. a combination of Ham and fresh Pig's Legs); Fo Toi Tung Kwa (Ham combined with Pumpkins); Hang Yan Tau Fu (Almond Curd).

Sze Cheung Tip—(Four Dishes of Sauces).

The Bill of Fare is on red paper, the characters being preceded by figures in gold of what might be termed the Three Chinese Graces, called by the Chinese the Three Stars (Sam Sing), who are represented respectively by the Gods of Happiness (Fuk), Honours (Luk), and Longevity (Shan). They are overshadowed by what is termed an Imperial Shade (U Shin), held in the hands of a lacquey. The dinner was a combination of Chinese and Manchu cookery.

The entire service was Chinese except the glasses and knives and forks, the latter implements being laid with chop-sticks of ivory and silver. Some of the guests used the chopsticks with considerable success, whilst others had early to take to the mode to which they were accustomed, and it soon became evident that the Chinese were more used to foreign liquors than the foreigners were to Chinese food. The china was very handsome

and the silver massive, and the dinner was served upon four tables with a high official at each. After about a dozen courses had been got through, smoking was introduced, a whiff being taken between each course from a Chinese water-pipe held by a servant in attendance for that purpose, so that with about eighty removes a considerable quantity of tobacco is burned; but the weed is of a very mild description, and, being smoked through water, loses even the little pungency it might possess. The dinner occupied a most unconscionable time, and before the *carte* had been finished the General and Mr. Borie made a move to walk in the garden, soon after which the company rose and retired to another apartment.

After a little time spent here, another slow march to the reception-hall, followed by the same ceremony as upon arriving, concluded the visit, and the foreigners got into their chairs to return to the United States Consulate. Although it was so late, a surprisingly large number of people lined the streets, and many shops were still open. The thoroughfares of Canton have a much better appearance by night than by day but are seldom seen after dark owing to the regulation in force of closing the city gates at dusk. The General expressed himself delighted with the urbanity and courtesy displayed by the high Chinese officials, and well pleased at the novelty of the entertainment. Most of the company appeared to do ample justice to the *repas* of the mandarins, and many differences of opinion were expressed as to "what it was" when the dishes were tasted before it was settled by interpretation. Taken altogether, a Chinese state dinner is a thing to be remembered.

The General and Mrs. Grant and some others of the party went on Thursday morning in a steam launch for a cruise on the river in the neighbourhood of the city, going three miles below and two miles above Shamsee, and the remaining portion of the day was spent at the shops in purchasing Canton goods.

In the evening Mr. C. P. Lincoln gave a dinner party at the Consulate, which included—General and Mrs. Grant, the Hon. A. E. Borie, Colonel Grant, Mr. Chester Holcombe, Judge Denny, Mr. J. Russell Young, Dr. Keating, Captain Perkins, Mr. McEwan, Mr. Deering and Mr. Strickland, of the *Ashuelot*, Mr. Case, Dr. and Mrs. Hance, Dr. and Mrs. Carrow, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Schenck, Dr. and Mrs. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. Lind, Mr. and Mrs. Levysohn, Mrs. A. Coxon, Baron von Soden, Mr. F. Scherzer, Mr. Cartwright, Rev. R. F. Smith, Mr. Duval, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Adams, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Flemming, Mr. Nye, Mr. Cozon, Mr. Koch, Mr. Davis, Mr. Fearon. The staircase and dining-room were elegantly dressed with wreaths of evergreens and many-coloured flowers, and the walls were draped with flags of all nations and American standards with gilded eagles, the whole in excellent taste.

Mr. LINCOLN rose and said he had peculiar pleasure in proposing the health of his illustrious guest the ex-President of the United States. This he believed was the first time that China had been visited by the sovereign, or one who had been the sovereign, of another country. The honours that were being paid to General Grant, in this harmonious community of Canton,

were only in keeping with what had been done in the other countries of the world. The speaker as an American felt proud of all these honours, and was especially proud to meet the General in a city where he could do his share towards awarding these honours. He owed to the favour of General Grant the fact that he was American Consul in Canton. From the General he received his commission. This alone would be a personal incident entitling General Grant to his gratitude. But as an American there were other reasons—belonging to the history of the world. He need not say that while the civilisation of the world commanded a place in history, the name and fame of Ulysses S. Grant would be a part of the glory of the human race. He had shown himself among the greatest soldiers of the world. He had commanded the greatest army of modern times, and commanded it always to victory. That in war was the highest of military achievements. Military success can only be known by results, and the result of the military career of General Grant was that he had encountered one of the bravest and best commanded of modern armies and destroyed it. As an American, as one who believed that the salvation of the Union was the best assurance of the progress of liberty and the stability of free government, he saw in these military triumphs something of which civilization should be proud. But the General's career as a ruler of a nation, as a civil administrator had been even more renowned. It was as the ruler of a free and peaceful people, that the citizens of Canton, representing one of the most interesting commercial cities of the East, welcomed General Grant. The speaker was glad to see the representatives of other nations taking part in this honour to General Grant. He believed that it was a prelude of still greater honours to the General at home; that it shadowed forth the fact that America saw in General Grant, not only the example of great deeds, nobly performed, but the hope of even greater deeds whose performance would redound to the lasting honour of the nation. In that spirit he welcomed General Grant to Canton, and asked those present to unite with him in drinking honour, peace, long life, and prosperity to General Grant and his good wife, who had honoured the company with her presence.

General GRANT responded by thanking the Consul for his courtesy. He had visited every capital and nearly every large city of Europe and looked forward with interest to his continued progress through Asia. The honours he received were paid not to him but to his country, and in that spirit he accepted them. He believed that peace could have no better assurance than in the harmony and cordial good feeling of the civilized nations of the world, and in presence of so many representatives of these nations he felt he could propose no better sentiment than the health of the rulers and governments they represented.

At ten o'clock a reception was held at the Consulate, when the whole of the American and European community were presented to General Grant by Mr Lincoln.

Mr. ROWE then proposed the health in flattering terms of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln.

Mr. LINCOLN thanked Mr. Rowe in a few well-turned remarks, and the party left the dining-room to witness a grand display of

fireworks. A bamboo erection sixty feet high had been placed in front of the Consulate, and after a number of rockets, catherine wheels, and coloured lights of all kinds had been let off, a set piece displaying a pagoda was fired and a magnificent spectacle was produced, winding up with a volley of rockets of all colours.

According to the arrangements, the *Ashuelot* will leave Canton for Macao early to-morrow morning and return to Hongkong on Saturday afternoon. The Viceroy on Thursday sent a long letter to the General, expressing his regret that so distinguished a visitor could not remain longer in Canton, and to Mrs. Grant His Excellency sent magnificent presents. The Viceroy also proposed to come down with, the Tartar-General to see the General off but as the *Ashuelot* sails so early General Grant begged to be excused, and notified their Excellencies that he would not put them to the trouble of making so early a journey. The whole party express themselves well pleased with their visit to Canton, and only wish their stay could be prolonged in order to visit the temples, pagodas, and other places of interest, which have had to be passed over on account of the short time allowed by their arrangements for their sojourn at this port.

Editorial

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 13TH, 1879.

THE reception accorded to General GRANT at Canton by the Viceroy and high officials augurs well for his visit to other portions of the Empire. The Chinese know the world-wide reputation enjoyed by their distinguished visitor, and they have resolved to do him honour to the best of their ability. As Mr. Consul LINCOLN remarked, in proposing the General's health on the 8th inst., this is the first time the ruler or ex-ruler of one of the great Western Powers has ever visited the Celestial Empire, and the occasion is therefore a notable one in the history of foreign intercourse with China. The conversations which took place between the General and the Viceroy on the occasion of the recent visit to Canton, lead us to the belief that the Chinese Government are not unaware of the great probability that exists of General GRANT again assuming the reins of government in the United States, and they will therefore naturally regard him as the representative of his country. Now that the

Chinese Question is agitating the Pacific States of the Union so strongly, it is very important that General GRANT should acquire a personal knowledge of the country and people against whom so much feeling has been raised in the States. The General is a man who cannot be moved by clamour; his opinions are not lightly formed or easily shaken. He may be relied upon to judge a case on its merits, not by the current of popular prejudice. Not for political reasons, however, will the Chinese offer a cordial welcome to the warrior-statesman who has travelled so far to see them in their native land, but, we hope, from genuine admiration of a great name and a noble career. His Excellency LI HUNG-CHANG is said to be well acquainted with the history of the gallant General, and to entertain a very sincere admiration for his genius and high qualities of head and heart. The great Viceroy is reported to be making preparations on a large scale, and intends to pay him such honours at Tientsin as no foreigner has met with from Chinese before. The General will, therefore, be entertained in royal style in the North. Will he, we wonder, be received by the youthful EMPEROR in person?



What is the present allowance for rent
at Canton? C. P.

United States Consulate

1798. Canton 4th June 1879.

W. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to

State Department

Washington



Approved
Aug 11 1879
W. P. Lincoln

Subject

Leasing premises suitable for
consular purposes

\$150 per mth
7000

3rd Quar. 1878 — 150.

1879) 4th " — 175

United States Consulate
17:68 Canton 4th June 1879

Hon. Chas. Payson
3rd Asst. Secy of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to submit
the following, regarding the leasing
of buildings suitable for Consular
purposes at this port:-

The property now occupied
was leased for a term of two years.

This lease expires in March next-
and I have been served with notice
to vacate at that time, or earlier
if convenient as the owner pur-
poses occupying the premises.

At present, there are three
suitable houses for rent, the
rental for each, being about
the same, but more than a
Consul can afford to pay, over
and above the amount now allowed
by

by the Government.

Either of these places can be leased for a term of years at about one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum which is a very low rental, they having been rented until the recent failure of merchants occupying them, at from \$1,500 to \$1,800 per annum.

The German Government secured some two years ago, on a long term, a building near and no better than either of the three mentioned, at \$1,800 per annum.

Within the past four years the location of our Consulate has been changed four times, each such removal causing considerable expense.

I am of opinion that it would be to the best interest of the Government to secure premises suitable and for a term of say, (5) five or (10) ten years, with privilege of renewing lease if desired. This in the end, would save expense. The Consulate would be permanently located and would
be

be relieved of the appellation "The
Traveling Consulate"

Prior to the vacation of these
houses, it has been almost impossible
to secure suitable premises, and
thus only on such terms as necessitated
frequent removals -

In view of these circumstances
I would respectfully suggest that
the Department authorize the
leasing in the name of the Government,
one of the premises mentioned, at
a rental not exceeding the sum
named and for a term of years.

If this meets the approval
of the Department, I think it
important that a lease be secured
at an early day.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Yours Obedient Servant,
C. P. Lincoln
U. S. Consul



*Received as the vicinity of Chinese writing
August 11 1879
replied*

United States Consulate
Canton 16th June 1879.
C. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to
State Department
Washington
D. C.



Subject
Allowance to Revation Consular
Agency.

The uniform allowance
for a Chinese writer is \$15. a
month. It sh^d be allowed to
Enator. A. B. W.

United States Consulate
No 69. Canton 16th June 1879

Hon. Chas. Payson
3rd Asst. Secy of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have had the honor to receive
your dispatch No 34 of 27th March
last advising me of the allowance
of 500 \$ per annum for salary of an
Interpreter at the Swatow Consular
Agency.

I informed Mr Williams the
Consular Agent of the same and now
have the honor to hand you as
enclosure 1, copy of his reply
from which it seems he is desirous
of having a further allowance
for a Chinese writer.

He is no doubt correct
in saying that it is impossible to
secure the services of a person who
is competent to discharge the duties
of

of both Interpreter and writer

To write Chinese official dispatches properly, is quite a profession in China, and one which the Misses do not understand

A competent person to do such work at the Agency I am confident can be employed at an expense not exceeding 10 \$ per month

I have the honor to be

Dear

Your obedient Servant
C. J. Lincoln,
U. S. Consul

Enclosure 1 with dispatch No 69

by

United States Consular Agency
N^o 58. Duration June 5th 1879.

H. P. Lincoln Esq.
U. S. Consul
Canton

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your N^o 52 enclosing copy of a dispatch from the Department of State N^o 34 relating to an allowance for the salary of the Interpreter of this Consular Agency, for which I am thankful although small will assist with the limited fees collected in partly meeting the expenses of this office.

I entered on the duties of this office on the 5th of October 1878 and on the 7th of same month engaged an Interpreter, the salary of this official I have paid out of my own pocket since that date, as it is quite impossible for me to obtain one person to act as Interpreter and a writer of

of the Chinese language, I have consequently had to employ a Chinese writer in addition to my Interpreter for which I perceive the Department makes no allowance, I shall esteem it as a favor if you would lay this matter before the State Department for their consideration as I feel it rather a tax on me to pay the salary of one employee out of our pocket, that is absolutely necessary for the proper working of this office.

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

(Sig)

L. L. Williams

U. S. Consul at Guang

Mr Wood.



Recd July 23/79

United States Consulate

San Francisco 20th June 1879

C. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul

to State Department

Washington

D. C.

Subject:

Acknowledging receipt of dispatch
of 8th March last relative to for-
warding prices current

United States Consulate
 Canton 20th June 1879
 N^o 70

Hon Chas Payson
 3rd Asst-Secty of State
 Washington
 D. C.

Sir

I have had the honor to receive Department dispatch of 8th March last, relative to the forwarding by Consular officers, the prices current of merchandise usually exported to the United States, to the Secretary of the Treasury, or such Customs officers as he may direct.

The furnishing of such prices current, shall have my attention.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Yours obedient Servant
 C. P. Linde
 U. S. Consul

Mr Wood.

replied
United States Consulate-

Canton 20 June 1879.



to Mr. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul

to State Department

Washington

D.C.



Subject

Acknowledging receipt of dispatch
of 8th March 1879.

United States Consulate
 17-71 Canton 20th June 1879

Hon Chas Payson
 3^d Asst Secy of State
 Washington
 D.C.

Sir

I have had the honor to receive
 Department dispatch of 8th March
 enclosing copy of the Act-enacting
 appropriations for the Consular
 and Diplomatic Service of the
 Government for the year ending
 June 30th 1880"

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant
 C. Lincoln
 U. S. Consul



17272

Asia
1700, 1719

United States Consulate
Canton 27th June 1879

B. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul



to State Department
Washington
D.C.

Subject

Accounts for salary paid
Interpreter at Opium Consular
Agency

United States Consulate
 Canton 27th June 1879.
 912 72

Hon. Chas. Fayson
 3rd Asst. Secretary of State
 Washington
 D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you here
 with accounts for salary paid Inter-
 ferer at Quanton Consular Agency
 with vouchers in support of same to wit:
 By salary from 7th October to 31st Dec 1878
 at 500 \$ per annum 116.66
 Same for 1st quarter 1879. 125.00. ~~241.66~~
 To Draft on Hon. Secretary of
 State dated 23rd June and sold
 to Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank
 for \$ 113.25.8, 121.36 = 234.62
 To premium on same at 3%
 as per Exchange voucher 7.04
~~\$ 241.66~~ \$ 241.66

Trusting same will be found in order
 and Drafts duly honored.

I have the honor to
Pii.
Yours obedient servant
C. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Enclosures

Accounts and vouchers
for salary paid Interpreter at
Owatow Consular Agency from
1st October 1878 to 31st March 1879
inclusive

agosto
mm

M. Dennis

Sub 100 6/29
J. U.

United States Consulate
Canton 10th July 1877.

C. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to
State Department
Washington
D.C.

Dutjick

Report on charges preferred
against the Interpreter

United States Consulate
71273 Canton 10th July 1879

Hon Charles Fayson
3rd Asst Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Dear

I have had the honor to receive
your despatch N^o 33 and enclosure
relative to charges preferred against
Yu C. Ching the present Interpreter
at this Consulate

Pursuant to your request
I have the honor to hand you herewith
1/ as enclosure 1 my reports to and
all correspondances had with the
Legation at Peking on the subject
which I believe fully covers the
charges of 1876 and those made on
the placard posted during the past
summer.

I also hand you as enclosure
2/ N^o 2 a paper signed by American
Citizens including three of those
who

who signed the charges in 1876. &
certifying to the good character
of the Interpreter.

I have ^{had} no reason to change
my opinion of the Interpreter as
expressed in the reports above allud-
ed to.

The enclosures should be
read in the order in which they
are bound.

I have the honor to be

Dear

Your obedient servant
C. S. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Enclosures.

1791. 226. Communication or 83 pages

written matter.

" 2. Certificate signed by American
Citizens

London June 1879.

This is to certify that in our
opinion, the present belief
at the United States Consulate
(777th Yu G. Chumra) is as honest
and efficient as any native
within our knowledge whose
services could be secured

Penning Barrow

W. S. Schuch

W. S. Cunningham

F. R. Talbot

B. C. Henry

R. H. Graves

Adison Nyl

Henry Eldridge

A. Oscar Fuller

Consul Lincoln
To
Minister Duward

Enclosure 1721 with despatch 17273

United States Consulate

Peking 24th March 1875

112 122.

Hon. Geo. F. Duward

E. E. & 172 P. for the United States

Peking -

Sir

I have the honor to transmit
herewith a communication signed
by several of our missionaries, pre-
ferring charges against You C. Ching
the Interpreter of this Consulate.

I am Sir

Yours Obedient Duward

(Signed, C. P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

Minister Oward to Consul Lincoln

Hong Kong 24th March 1875.

1107

W. L. Lincoln Esq.

United States Consul

Canton

Sir

I have received your letter 812
122 with which you have transmitted
to me the communication of Messrs. Kerr
Graves and others in regard to you
to changing the Interpreter in your office.

I shall be obliged if you will inform
me whether the Interpreter holds a commission
in the usual form and whether your records
show that any correspondence in regard to
his appointment took place between the
Legation at Peking and the Imperial
Government.

The insinuations against the
Interpreter presented in the communica-
tion mentioned are based principally
on rumors and on an alleged knowl-
edge of the character of the Interpreter,
and of the corruption in native public
offices.

Rumors

Rumors and the alleged general tone of Chinese Yamen may not appear to justify the presentation of the charges. But the signers of the paper are men who know the Chinese language and people more or less intimately and their representation ought not to be lightly put aside. Beyond this they possess a knowledge of the character of the Intendant which we may infer to be unfavorable.

I think it right therefore to ask you to make a searching enquiry into the matter.

In doing this it will be well for you to ask the signers of the letter severally to state in writing, 1st what they know of the character of Yee L. Ching and of his antecedents 2nd whether they have personal knowledge of any misconduct of his 3rd As to the rumors when and how they reached them, and from what sources and whether they had special reasons for giving credence to them, aside from the general

general reasons stated in this letter
As the inquiry will not be judicial but
a kind of inquiry a full statement
of these "heresay" statements is desir-
able

I shall be obliged if you will
transmit to Mrs. Kess. Graves and the
others a copy of this letter

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant
(Sigs) G. F. Oswald

Consul Lincoln to Minister Duward

United States Consulate

110/134. Canton 5th April 1876

Hon. Geo. F. Duward

E. E. & 171 P. for the United States

Peking

Sir

Referring to your dispatch 22nd regarding the charges against Yule Chuen, the Interpreter of this Consulate I have the honor to say that he holds a commission from the President said commission being in the usual form.

The records of this office do not show that any correspondence was held on this subject between the Legation at Peking and the Imperial Government.

I find from the records the appointment was recommended by Consul Tindall and endorsed by Your Excellency as Consul General.

The notice of appointment and commission was transmitted.

150

to this office through the Legation.
Your suggestions as to the investigation of said charges are being carried out.

I have the honor to be

Dear

Your Obedient Servant

(Signed) L. P. Lincolton

U. S. Consul



Pursuant to Lincoln to 1712 Review Same sent to each signer
of the charges

United States Consulate

1712/35 Canton 30th March 1876

Rev J. C. Brown

Canton

Sir

Pursuant to the request of H.
E. Geo. F. De Ward, I am to investi-
gate the charges preferred by your-
self and others against Yu C. Chuen
Interpreter of this Consulate

I therefore wish you to state
in writing -

1st What you know of the character
of Yu C. Chuen and of his anti-
cidents

2nd Whether you have personal or
knowledge of any misconduct of his

3rd Whether and how the rumors men-
tioned in your letter reached you
and from what source

4th Whether you had special reasons
for giving credence to said rumors,
aside from the general reasons stated
in your letter

I am Sir

Yours Obedient Servant

(Signed) G. P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

Mr. Irvine to Consul Lincoln

My dear Sir

I beg to acknowledge your favor to day making certain inquiries in reference to the present Chinese Interspacer in the U. S. Consulate.

I have to say, that I have no personal knowledge or acquaintance with and have had no dealings of any kind with the Individual referred to. I know nothing about him except what is commonly reported of him and what I see of his manner of living since his attachment to the Consulate.

I willingly joined with others in making representations with regard to these rumors to Mr. Oswald, because I had no doubt in my own mind as to their general truthfulness, when he was appointed to the position. I expected that affairs would take this turn as certainly as a stone that is thrown up must come down and hence as these reports

reports from time to time come to my ears. I thought nothing strange of it and did not charge my mind with either persons or places or occurrences and can make no definite statement here on these points.

What I say of his manner of life refers to his official placard at the door of the Consulate, to his private pair of steps in the Canal and to his boat—all of which in connection with a Chinaman have a meaning to Chinese which they do not have to Foreigners and which my life among these people leads me to understand.

I believe in the above. I have complied with the spirit of your dispatch.

I trust you will be able to get matters on a fair footing and get with the appliances and resources at your command. I doubt if you will be able to obtain any evidence that you can accept if you go on the plan of making a formal charge and trying the case.

With consideration, Believ me,

Dear Sir, Yours very truly

(Signed) J. C. Brown

O-Kur to Consul Lincoln

London 31st March 1876

to P. Lincoln Esq

U.S. Consul

Sir

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 30th and in reply to the several questions proposed I have to state:

1st As to the character of Yu K. I know the Official Interpreter of the American Consulate, that he is what is called a fast young man. By his own confession in your presence he is a frequenter of the brothel boats, where he has for his companions profligate young men of the wealthy class.

2nd As to the personal knowledge of his misconduct, I have not noticed any, since he has always kept himself away from the places which I visit.

3rd As to where and how the rumors reached me and their sources. The rumors have been abroad for several months and his

his connection with the bucket boats has been spoken of to me by several Chinese. That he was an accomplice in aiding them to release was mentioned incidentally by one of the bucket boat keepers and the statement was confirmed by the T'ing of our district by a remark incidentally made in my hearing.

4th. The special reason I have for believing the reasons are these. The bucket boat keepers have approached me in various ways and among other influences money has been offered. It is well known that for several months they were reduced to an extremity, and that every possible means was resorted to and the aid of many persons courted, to enable them to regain their old footing at Kait-fai.

Now Americans were the chief obstacle in this way. The official interpreter of the American consulate was a friend of theirs, and a born companion of the profligates whose favorite place of revelry had been broken up. The bucket boats would gain thousands of dollars.

dollars every month if they could secure
this footing. That they would neglect the
opportunity of securing the aid of one of
their friends, as favorably situated to
do them service, is most unlikely.
That they would spare neither pains
or expense to do it is beyond the possi-
bility of a doubt.

It would be the same with
the gambling shops. A young man
living fast, in need of money, occupying
a high position, in the eyes of the Chinese,
under a foreign flag would see his
opportunity when all the gambling
shops were closed by the Viceroys.
That the sharps who live by gambling
would fail to see their opportunity is
not likely.

Respectfully Yours
(Signed) J. G. Kerr

1772. Writing to Governor Lincoln

Carleton, 31 March 1876

E. Lincoln Esq.

U. S. Consul

Sir

Your communication is received and in answer to your request I beg leave to say

First I know nothing except by hearsay of the character and antecedents of the Interpreter

Second I have no direct personal knowledge of any misconduct of his

Third The rumour mentioned reached me through O'Kear and E. Haffer

On one occasion I went with O'Kear to wind away the bad boats near our house. A woman who kept one of the boats said to O'Kear not in my hearing however that she had permission from the Interpreter to anchor there

Fourth My reason for believing the rumour are those stated in the letter

Respectfully Yours

(Signed) B. L. McHenry

Mr Preston to Consul Lincoln

London 31st March 1816

W P Lincoln Esq.

U S Consul

My dear Sir

Your official communication of yesterday is received and I beg to reply briefly

1st That I know little of the character and antecedents of the Interpreter Mr. Le Cheung

2nd That I have no personal knowledge of any misconduct of his - such as comes of seeing or hearing it myself

3rd As to the rumors referred to they have come to me in casual conversation

4th The special reasons I have for giving credence and attention to them are that the impression seems quite general and it is difficult to believe that they are wholly without foundation

As to the subject in hand I may perhaps be permitted to add that I am much decidedly of the opinion that

it is a mistake to place such a person
in the position in question— as a
mere writer and an official interpreter
he could save the Consulate greatly
with and with much less danger
of unpleasant consequences.

I was surprised when I heard
that he had received the appointment
much from Washington— not so
much from any thing that I know of
his individual character as from the
fact that he was a pure Chinese in
education and character. I was not
surprised when I heard the rumors for
they were just such as I was prepared
to expect under the circumstances—

I knew the temptations of the position
and how hard it must be to withstand
them.

One with thus are that my reasons
for signing the paper which has resulted
in this call for investigation are altogether
more general than special and while
it may be very difficult to produce
absolute proof to sustain the charges

brought

brought, there may still remain ~~just~~
reasons for departing from ^{the} idea that the
U.S. Government should rest satisfied with
the present condition of its foreign service
here.

I am
With great respect,
Your obedient servant
(Signed) L. F. Preston

Mr. Thomas to Consul Lincoln

Canton 1st April 1876

to P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

Dear

Your No 128 of March 30th 1876
lies before me to which an early answer
is desired and although not well
accord with overwork, I will
endeavor to state a few things this
morning but it be delayed beyond
the limits of courtesy.

"First" to characterize an incident.

About 1861 or 2 U. A. Ching
then a mere boy, first called as a
visitor at my house and continued
to call often until he left Canton
for a time and since then he has
usually called on me whenever
he visited Canton. After I had
known him as a visitor for some time
and observed his progress in learning
English I remarked to a Chinese
teacher "that he had fair to make a
man but this teacher who knows

him

himself informed me that even then
he was a mixed lad, visiting brothels
and gambling.

Second. Personal knowledge of his
conduct. This is limited as I have
seldom or late been in his company.
I have heard him translate to suit
his own ends in order to get a forged
char form trial. I have heard him say
that he prepared a petition to the
said forger because the petition he
himself had to present would not
have answered his purpose. If I
may be allowed to state what has
reached me from as reliable sources
as can be found among the Chinese,
I know of more misconduct of his
than I care to write without being
paid for the labor.

3. I thus know that his first act in
the consulate was to accept a bribe
of \$100.⁰⁰ or more, to protect a forger
from arrest and from trial.

4. I know from his own words that
he prepared a petition to the Consul
for

for that, ~~forging~~ charging me with false-
 imprisonment which charge he knew
 to be false when he wrote it and used
 it to serve a purpose in getting the
 forger free. I thus know that
 although I have in writing pressed
 three successive Consuls to have this
 forger arrested and made a verbal
 request to a fourth yet this U. A. Chung
 has so managed matters in the U. S.
 Consulate that he is still at large
 and not likely to be arrested while
 U. A. Chung holds the office of Inter-
 preter for if arrested the \$100.⁰⁰ has
 to be refunded. I thus know
 that he told Mr. Tabbott a false word
 when he first entered upon the office
 of Act. Consul and that U. A. Chung
 wrote, as having himself Consular
 Authority, and recalled two letters
 sent to the Nam Hai by Dr. Tindall
 in regard to this forger just before
 he left the U. S.
 I thus know that U. A. Chung has
 used his position and knowledge.

as interpreters to shield not a finger only, but the thieves from arrest and trial. These thieves and I conjecture did the stealing at the instigation of the forger and in order to pawn the goods to raise money to meet U. A. Chung's bill or bribe for getting the forger clear.

All the above I believe to be true and if not true I would be glad to know the exception. Could I have witnesses called as in the U. S. and made to testify I have no doubt it could all be proved to the satisfaction of any candid judge or jury.

Besides the annoyances put into circulation from the broadcast in the shape of scandalous false reports I am out of pocket by the misconduct of U. A. Chung some \$500.00 which I think in justice he ought to pay. Fixed when and how the revision reached me.

St.

It would be hard to tell for there
 come like the wind from all quarters,
 some concern only his reputation
 as a man, some reflect on the U. S. Con-
 sulate management.

Take one reported where Consul
 was in the Consulate in which it is
 said U. A. Chung used his position
 to extract money from Fu Tao Tse
 a Chinese Merchant who went to
 present a claim against an Ameri-
 can for debt U. A. Chung it is said
 would not allow him to see the Con-
 sul nor to present his claim until
 he had fleeced him out of some \$
 200⁰⁰ or more.

Take another case Several
 years ago a number of brackets,
 not far from the present location
 of the U. S. Consulate were sealed
 up by the Chinese officials.
 Repeated unsuccessful efforts have
 been made in glass past & I am
 fatal to get the seals removed
 March 31st 1875 if I rightly remember
 is

is the date of the letters or some of them,
sent in by U. A. Chung by means of
which being under the Consular seal
of the U. S. those letters were refused.
For this little service U. A. Chung
is said to have received \$700. \$400 of
which he said was for the U. S. Consu-
lar. Dr. Tordail was hard up for
to pay his passage home and told me
that he was able to go only by the favor
of Bob Toring who offered to loan
him all he needed. I then suspected
and still do, that he received nothing,
and that the letters were forged.

I have not seen them but heard
of them and the date from a Chinese
who inquired at my request when the
report first reached me a few days
after Dr. Tordail had sailed from
Hong Kong.

Fourth Official reasons for giving
credence to said rumors.

Dr. Tordail called him a
researcher and after something
more and I believed he spoke
the

the truth. 6 He has an Indivinitis
 office, and for what unless to collect
 money as he is said to have done
 from the Tsin Tsin? 7 He has an
 official tartan on his boat, for I
 myself saw it and have frequently
 heard of his having such a tartan
 carried before him at night on the
 street. 8 His language indicates
 that he considers himself the au-
 thority in Chinese matters in the
 Consulate. He says, not "the Com-
 put did this, or that, but I sent
 the dispatch," "I received, I decided".
 A Chinese took him to task for
 treating me as an old friend as he
 did and he replied, "I saw Hing
 Dan Tung was a nicely dressed
 Chinese gentleman and I decided
 to clear him and punish the
 foreigner Tromme for making
 complaint against him".
 He is writing to the Nam Hai office
 and withdrawing letters by Consul
 Tindall is itself evidence that
 he

he assumes to run the consulate.
Enough, but not all, only this
much. Be sure that if Li A. Chung
knows that you are making investiga-
tion it will not be easy to prevent
his intimidating or bribing Chinese
witnesses.

Your most obedient servant
(Signed) D. T. Truman

W. Kerr to Consul General

Yunnan China

Hon. C. P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul at Kweichow

Yunnan

Dear Sir

In conformity with the statement
stated in your letter bearing date
March 30th I beg leave to submit
the following reply

First I know nothing of the character
of Yu Chuanqiang Interpreter,
nor of his antecedents, apart from
what has been told me by these
residents here for many years.

Second I have no personal
knowledge of any misconduct
of his.

Third The rumors referred to reached
me within last month, by
word of mouth O. Kerr being the
source.

Fourth I have no special reasons
for giving credence to said rumors
aside from the general reasons
stated.

3
stated in a letter received by you
and signed by the Commissioner
this section of the City. I have the
honor to be Sir

Your obedient Servant
(Signed) J. L. Garrison M.D.
Med Miss Society Hospital

Consul-General to Dr. Stapper

United States Consulate
 Canton 3rd April 1875
 179130

Rev. O. P. Stapper
 Canton

Sir

During our conversation a few days since in relation to the charges preferred by some of our missionaries against Yu C. Cheung the Interpreter of this Consulate, you requested me to bear in mind that your name did not appear to said charges.

From this remark I naturally inferred that you did not concur in the opinions expressed by those whose names did appear. Therefore I did not request a statement as to your knowledge of Yu C. Cheung.

I am now advised by Dr. Keen that you are desirous of making such statement. If such is the case you will please answer in writing the following interrogatories to wit:
 1st What do you know of Yu C. Cheung
 and

and of his antecedents

2nd State whether you have personal knowledge of any misconduct of his,

3rd whether you have heard rumors derogating to his character and if so when and how such rumors reached you.

4th State your reasons if any for giving credence to such rumors.

An early reply is desired.

I am Sir

Your Obedient Servant

(Signed) G. P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul.

777 Graves to Consul Lincoln

Canton 8th April 1897

John P. Lincoln Esq.

U. S. Consul

Canton

Sir

Mr. Brewster has shown me a letter, addressed to him by you, and which you suggested might be handed to me in which you ask for certain information with regard to the present Chinese Interpreter at the Consulate. In reply I beg to state that I signed N. Kien's paper.

1st Because I do not think it advisable for any Chinese official to hold a position which suddenly elevates him to a rank equal to a *Chi Fu* and makes him a representative of the U. S. Government. It would be just as congruous to make a Chinese Mayor of the City of San Francisco.

2nd I have no personal charges.

16

to make against the present knowledge of the truth of the rumors about him. But I take the general ground that a man about whom so many rumors are current cannot fill the position to the honor of the country. He should be above suspicion. In reply to your questions several times I would say

1st I know nothing of his character
2nd The rumors have reached me at different times and through foreign and Chinese sources.

3rd My reasons for giving credence to the rumors are that I have every confidence in the veracity of those who mentioned them to me as facts or as rumors current among the Chinese.

Yours very Respectfully
Signed R. H. Graves

Consul Lincoln to Dr. Haffer

United States Consulate

Canton 29th May 1876

Rev. A. P. Haffer

Canton

Sir

Yours of this date expressing your desire to withdraw from the files of this office your letter of the 6th ult. regarding the charges against you to Ching the Interpreter of this Consulate to hand.

You do not give any reason for such withdrawal.

Please advise me if it is for the purpose of substituting another or am I to consider the one you wish to withdraw as not having been written and my dispatch 179 130 as unanswered.

Very truly Yours

W. P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

A. P. Hopper to Consul Lincolne

The reply to the above letter is withdrawn as
per following communication.

London 29th May 1876

W. P. Lincolne Esq

U. D. Consul

My dear Sir

In reply to your official
dispatch of April 3rd 1876 225130 I
anti you a statement of what it
had heard in regard to 1874 You
to Channing the Interpreter at the
Consulate - I now write to
say that I wish to withdraw the
said letter, and I do hereby with
draw it, and ask that it may be
returned to me

With much respect

Yours very truly

(Signed) A. P. Hopper

M^r Talbot to Consul-General

Canton July 18/6

My dear M^r Lincoln

In reply to your note of yesterday regarding the charges brought against Yu K. Cheung Consul's Interpreter by the Rev. D. Thomas I have to say that the instances referred to by M^r Thomas wherein he states he knows the Interpreter told me a false hood regarding two dispatches sent to Macao Magistrate or words to that effect.

The circumstance occurred almost immediately after I assumed charge of the Consulate, and is distinctly remembered by me — I have not the records at hand to assist in enabling me to give dates or precise details.

But I may safely say that so far as I am aware the Interpreter never on that or any other subject told me a false hood.

The

The dispatches referred to by Mr. Truman were sent by the Mandarin to the Consulate by my instructions as the Consul, the Interpreter having nothing to do with the matter beyond carrying out my orders - I think Mr. Truman will find it impossible to give his statements in this instance at least.

And I would also mention that I do not consider the facts of the case in relation to these dispatches can be repeated with profit or credit to Mr. Truman. The dispatches were sent to the Magistrate in an improper manner never having passed through the Consulate and their existence was unknown to me until the Magistrate informed me that they had been received by him some time previous as he supposed from the Consulate.

I considered Mr. Truman's action in the matter wrong in every sense and likely to produce complications between the Authorities and the Consulate.

and wrote Mr. Thomas a dispatch
refusing to allow him to communicate
with the authorities except through the
Consulate. Trusting these particu-
lars may answer your purpose.

I remain

Your very truly
(Signed) R. T. Talbot

Minister Oward to Consul Lincoln

United States Legation

11210

Peking June 13th 1876

Charles P. Lincoln Esq.

U. S. Consul

Canton

Sir

I beg leave to recall your
attention to my despatch, number
7, and to ask for your report
upon the Interpreter's case, at
your earliest convenience

I am Sir

Your obedient Servant

(Sig) George F. Oward

